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*The Pontiac Nursery Co.
Romeo, Michigan*

Introduction

*Members of
American Association of Nurserymen
Michigan Association of Nurserymen
National Mail Order Nurserymen's
Association*

No greater pleasure can be yours than to live in a home surrounded by beauty—the beauty of stately trees, bright flowers and broad lawns.

For over forty years it has been our pleasure to help provide fine trees, shrubs and plants for thousands of homes, buildings and parks. These plantings have increased in beauty and utility year after year. It is our earnest purpose to continue to provide the best that can be grown in nursery stock, for you to plant, not only for today, but to enjoy for years to come.

We cordially invite you to visit our Main Office and Nurseries at Romeo, Michigan, a short drive north of Detroit, over fine highways, through fertile farm lands so that you may see the care lavished on the plants we grow for you. Hundreds of acres of fine stock under expert cultivation are Pontiac's contribution to more pleasant, restful living.

In bringing you this catalog we have not attempted to list the hundreds of varieties we grow. Our aim has been to make this catalog a reference book of the more popular varieties and a simple instruction book so that your planting will bring you more pleasure. We invite your inquiries regarding those items you do not find listed.

With pride in our past accomplishments and with a sincere desire to serve you now, or in the future, we offer this catalog as a link of friendship.

THE PONTIAC NURSERY COMPANY **ROMEO**
MICHIGAN



Pontiac's Famous EVERGREENS

Pontiac's Evergreens, as the name indicates, are truly famous throughout the country for their exquisite beauty, hardiness and adaptability. New uses for them are being discovered every year. They lend their attractiveness and value to the small home as effectively as they beautify the large estate.

Specializing over a period of many years in the growing of specimen evergreens, we offer a large and most complete selection. Pontiac's Famous Evergreens are adapted to practically every home beautification need. An unusually wide choice is offered in form, color and texture of the foliage. Our assistance in arranging your planting plans is freely available.

Each variety is described from the standpoint of its habits. As to height, we have adopted the following broad classification, which will give a fair idea of the comparative size of species listed:

Sm.—Trees commonly less than 10 feet at maturity

Med.—Trees usually from 10 to 50 feet at maturity

Lg.—Trees usually growing to a height of 50 feet or more at maturity

ABIES (Fir)

Balsamea (*Balsam Fir*). Lg. The fragrant Christmas Tree of the North woods. A good symmetrical tree that will grow on wet ground or on the better soils.

Concolor (*White Silver Fir*). Lg. The showiest of the Firs. A beautiful picturesque species from Colorado with long, thick needles, varying from a light green to a soft blue. The branches which are arranged in horizontal whorls, are retained to the ground even when tree gets older; good specimen tree for lawn or for color contrasts in groups of trees of darker colors.



Retinospora plumosa



Juniperus pfitzeriana and sargentii

RETINOSPORA

CHAMAECYPARIS (Cypress)

Pisifera (*Sawara Cypress*). Med. Fine feathery foliage. Branches glaucous underneath. A beautiful evergreen, loosely pyramidal in shape and quick grower.

Pisifera aurea (*Golden Sawara Cypress*). Med. Brilliantly golden throughout the season. One of the most desirable and widely known evergreens.

Pisifera filifera (*Thread Retinospora*). Med. Strikingly stringlike. Bright green foliage drooping in long filaments; graceful, pyramidal habit; worthy of its popularity.

Pisifera plumosa (*Plume Cypress or Retinospora*). Med. Slender, erect branches of feathery appearance. Bright green foliage.

Pisifera plumosa aurea (*Golden Plume Cypress or Retinospora*). Med. Similar to above with yellow foliage.



Abies concolor (White Fir)

JUNIPERUS (Juniper)

The Junipers form one of the most important groups of evergreens for landscape planting. The Pyramidal and Upright forms make beautiful specimens for entrance and group plantings, where you need an architectural emphasis. The spreading forms are very good for foundation plantings and edgings for the taller trees. The Prostrate forms are used for ground covers and rock gardens. As a family they are effective in all landscape plantings because of their variation in form and color tints. They are extremely hardy and of rapid growth. Prefer a sunny location. Do well in all the sandy and drier soils of the state.

Chinensis (*Chinese Juniper*). Sm. A very hardy Cedar. An upright grower with bluish green foliage.

Chinensis columnaris. Sm. A slender tapering spire. Soft green foliage. Rapid growing.



Silver
Juniper

JUNIPERUS (Juniper)—Continued

Chinensis mascula (*Upright Chinese Juniper*). Med. Grayish-green foliage. Narrow, upright growth.

Chinensis pfitzeriana (*Pfitzer's Juniper*). Sm. The finest of all evergreens for foundation and border plantings. Its great popularity is due to the fact that it adapts itself to a great variety of soils and is one of the few evergreens that will tolerate some shade. As to appearance, it is very graceful, because of its low, irregular form which appeals to most lovers of evergreens. Color is dark green with a grayish overcast. Grows 2 or 3 feet high and up to 8 to 12 feet in diameter, although here, like with all the other Junipers, it can be sheared once a year and kept to any size desired. It is ideal for foundation planting, foreground of evergreen groups or rockeries.

Chinensis sargentii (*Sargent Juniper*). Sm. Foliage is bright green when it first comes out, changing to a bluish cast as the season advances. It only grows a few inches tall and makes a mat 8 to 10 feet across when fully developed. An extremely hardy type which will do well in poor soil.

Communis depressa (*Prostrate Juniper*). Sm. A dwarf Juniper of close-knit, bushy growth. Foliage is brownish green, resembling in general appearance Juniperus Communis, but is of more spreading habit of growth. Valuable for rock planting.

Communis depressa plumosa (*Andorra Juniper*). Sm. A new, low-growing spreading dwarf evergreen of most distinctive color and graceful form, a beautiful silvery green in the Spring, turning to a silvery purple or pinkish shade in the Fall; it grows about 15 to 18 in. tall and has a spread of 5 or 6 ft. when fully developed. Stands pruning.

Communis hibernica (*Irish Juniper*). Med. A distinctive and beautiful variety of dense, conical outline, resembling a pillar of green.

Elegantissima (*Goldtip Red Cedar*). Med. Goldtip Redcedar never fails to bring forth an exclamation of delight from anyone who views it for the first time. It comes out in Spring with rich cream colored tips which gradually darken during the Summer and Fall until it becomes almost the color of old gold. When small it forms a rather irregular spreading tree, but has a tendency to gradually take on a pyramidal habit. The branches have a slightly drooping tendency.

Excelsa stricta (*Spiny Greek Juniper*). Sm. This variety has a fine, bluish color and grows very conical, tapering from the ground to a sharp point at the top. Its growth is very compact and very slow, which makes it an ideal plant for foundation and rock garden planting.

Horizontalis (*Creeping Juniper*). Dense shrub with grayish-green foliage; good groundcover or rock garden plant.

Horizontalis glauca (douglasi) (*Waukegan Juniper*). Sm. Handsome, steely-blue foliage. Striking in Winter when foliage has purplish tinge.

Japonica (*Japanese Juniper*). Sm. It is a plant with wide spreading creeping stems, blue-green. It has sharply pointed leaves marked on the upper surface by two white lines. It is perfectly hardy. Very old plants will reach 6 to 8 ft. in diameter with a height of only 8 to 12 in. However, it may be permanently kept small by occasional trimming, making it an ideal subject for hanging over rocks, for terraces and low beds of various kinds. It is exceptionally robust and a strong, rugged grower. It thrives in full sun and is one of the few Junipers that will also stand considerable shade.

Sabina (*Savin Juniper*). Sm. Of dwarf, spreading growth. Hardy and thrives well on poor soil; a favorite for rockwork.



Mugho Pine

Sabina Von Ehron (*Von Ehron Juniper*). Sm. A horticultural variety of Savin Juniper of extremely rapid growth; heavily clothed branches with dark green needles. Bears both juvenile and adult foliage. Considered by many as a big improvement over the native type.

Sabina tamariscifolia. Sm. Another low, creeping variety, branches trailing along ground, where it forms a perfect compact mat of light, green color; useful for banks and rockeries.

Scopulorum (*Silver Juniper*). Med. Native of Colorado; trees are a silvery color, of irregular, upright growth, fine foliage; retains inner foliage.



Scotch Pine

Squamata meyeri (*Meyer's Juniper*). Sm. This is a new introduction of unusual merit. It was found in China. The leaves are pointed, prickly, and of bright, shining blue color, often appearing to be of various colors when viewed from different angles. The form is irregular and habit spreading. It makes an ideal plant for a rock garden or pool, or for mixing among Pfitzer's Junipers planted in masses.

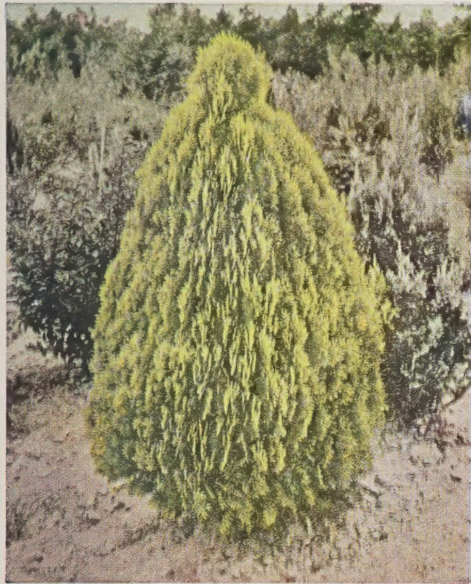
Virginiana (*Red Cedar*). Med. Probably the best known species of this whole family. The Red Cedar is native throughout Wisconsin and the entire Northwest. It does well in dry and exposed locations, and is admirably adapted to windbreak planting, being especially valuable in mixed plantings.

Virginiana cannarti (*Cannart Juniper*). Med. One of the leading varieties of Junipers, having a rich green, tufted foliage. It holds its color throughout Winter; irregular, upright grower which if trimmed can be made very compact and dense and kept at any size wanted. Some trees bear a heavy crop of blue and silver colored Juniper berries (which hang well into Fall and are relished by some birds).

Virginiana glauca (*Silver Red Cedar*). Med. Narrow upright growth. Silvery, blue-gray foliage.

Virginiana keteleeri (*Keteleeri Red Cedar*). Med. Compact, formal, narrow pyramidal growth. Gray-green, fine foliage, rather unusual, very desirable.





Berckman's Golden Arborvitae

JUNIPERUS (*Juniper*)—Continued

Virginiana hillii (*Hill Dundee Juniper*). We consider this tree the most valuable Juniper introduced in recent years. It makes a compact, symmetrical pyramid of moderate size. Its Spring and Summer color is grayish-green, slightly on the bluish tint. The Fall and Winter color is a purplish-plum shade. This is not the bronze color of the ordinary Red Cedar, but the most attractive shade unlike the Winter color of any other Juniper. This remarkable tree is one of the few varieties which we grow which is adapted to almost all parts of the country. Thrives well in deep South, on Pacific Coast, as well as in Eastern and Central states.

PICEA (*Spruce*)

The Spruce are among our best known evergreens. The needles are short, stiff and sharp pointed. They all grow tall and upright, forming a densely branched cone. They are used for group and mass plantings, screens and windbreaks, and as lawn specimens.

Canadensis alba (*White Spruce*). Lg. A well-known native tree. It forms a loosely, symmetrical tree, with rather pendant branches toward the base.

Canadensis albertiana (*Black Hills Spruce*). Med. We wish to call particular attention to the Black Hills Spruce. This variety, being the smallest of the Spruces, develops into sturdy, heavy bodied, compact, conical trees. It is a native of the Black Hills country of South Dakota, and as such, will stand some dryness. Color a good green, with a silvery blue cast. It is hardy, easily planted and a great favorite.

Canadensis excelsa (*Norway Spruce*). Lg. A very thrifty and rapid growing Spruce of a good green color. Best Spruce for screens and windbreaks. Also useful for backgrounds of groups and mass plantings where it soon towers up behind the other evergreens.



Globe Arborvitae

Moerheimi (*Moerheim Spruce*). Lg. An improved strain of Koster's, the blue color being more distinct than in any other variety.

Pungens (*Green Colorado Spruce*). Lg. Light green foliage. Does best in sun.

**WITHOUT COST OR
OBLIGATION ON YOUR PART!
Let our Professional Landscape
Architects help you plan the
Landscaping of your Home**

PICEA—(Continued)

Pungens glauca (*Colorado Blue Spruce*). Lg. The triumph of evergreen growing; Nature's culmination in producing the most beautiful. The Colorado Blue Spruce is the handsomest tree on the Rocky Mountain trail. Picture in your mind a perfectly shaped tree, with its regular whorls of branches, filled with a heavy foliage of a rich, glistening blue, which flashes and sparkles in the sunlight. It is used mostly for specimen lawn planting, where it becomes the prize tree of a man's property. One or two of these trees planted in a group of other dark green foliated evergreens gives that group distinction.

Pungens kosteri (*Koster's Blue Spruce*). Lg. A grafted form of the best of the Blue Spruces. Foliage is silvery blue, densely crowded on the many branches. Our stock of this beautiful and popular evergreen has been grown with great care from stock which we know is the genuine Koster's, and can guarantee its true blue color and character.

PINUS (*Pine*)

The Pines are used principally for group or mass plantings where the trees can grow to a fairly large size. They are very rugged and picturesque. The Austrian and Scotch Pines make good lawn specimen trees, while the Mugho, being of a small, dwarf habit, lends itself to foundation planting work.

Austriaca (*Austrian or Black Pine*). Lg. A robust, stately Pine, rapid in growth and very hardy. It is one of the most picturesque Pines, making a tall, handsome tree, with a broad, oval head. Has long, stiff, dark green needles. Fine for lawn specimen or evergreen group planting.

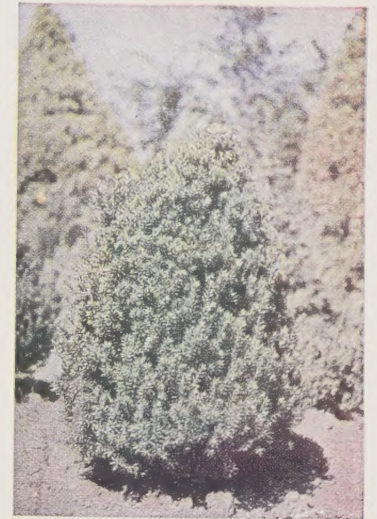
Montana (*Swiss Mountain Pine*). Med. Coarser, more upright than Mugho Pine; very hardy and excellent for massing on hillsides or for seashore uses. Attains a height of about 8 ft.

Mughus (*Mugho Pine*). Sm. A very choice, hardy, dwarf evergreen; slow growing, compact and neat in its habit, somewhat globular. Our trees are of the true compact type. Valuable for foundation planting.

Resinosa (*Red Pine*). Lg. Another long-needed Pine, resembling the Austrian Pine. Native of northern Wisconsin.

Strobus (*White Pine*). Lg. The "King of the North Woods." Most ornamental of our native evergreens; foliage light, delicate or silvery green. Grows in the poorest, light, sandy soil.

Sylvestris (*Scotch Pine*). Lg. As a native of the British Isles, it is a fine, robust, rapid growing tree, very thrifty. Needles are 2 to 5 in. long, of a light green color. For specimen or group plantings.



Taxus Hatfieldi

**WE GROW OVER
100,000 EVERGREENS**

Colorado Blue Spruce



Spreading Yew



Hick's Yew

Upright Yew

PSEUDOTSUGA

Douglasi (*Douglas Fir*). Lg. A beautiful, long-lived tree from the Rocky Mountains, where it grows in great forests. The foliage is a soft yet brilliant green, with bluish tint while young. It is of the most vigorous and symmetrical growth.

TAXUS (Yew)

The Yews are particularly noteworthy for their rich, dark green foliage, whose color is held throughout the year. They grow somewhat slowly, stand shearing well and are especially useful for foundation plantings. Have red berries for the Fall. They are the best evergreens for shady places.

Canadensis (*Canada Yew*). Sm. A shrub-like, spreading bush, with dark green foliage and crimson berries. Entirely hardy, and very valuable for surfacing bed or forming groups.

Cuspidata (*Spreading Yew*). Sm. An irregular, spreading grower, resembling the Pfitzer's Juniper.

Cuspidata brevifolia (*Dwarf Spreading Yew*). Sm. A low, bushy, dwarf variety, rarely growing more than 6 ft.

Cuspidata capitata (*Upright Yew*). Med. An upright form of the above, more regular and somewhat pyramidal in form. A very choice evergreen.

Cuspidata browni (*Brown's Yew*). Sm. It has dark, heavy, waxy green foliage, is a rapid grower, and has a most attractive habit. The normal development is somewhat more upright than the true *Taxus cuspidata*, although the exact form may vary somewhat with trimming.

Cuspidata hatfieldi (*Hatfield Yew*). In habit it resembles the Hick's Yew somewhat, usually growing with several upright perpendicular stems with the top slightly more broad than the bottom. The color is extremely dark green. The foliage is very heavy and luxuriant. It is a tree of distinct habit which will fill a great need in certain landscape effects. We find it thoroughly hardy in every respect.

Cuspidata intermedia (*Intermedia Yew*). Heavy, deep green, waxy foliage.

Media hicksi (*Hick's Yew*). This is a columnar form with branches ascending almost vertically.

THUJA (Arborvitae)

The *Arborvitae* family, also called the White Cedar, is identified by its flat sprays of scale-like leaves, as opposed to a strictly needle type of leaf, found on the other varieties of evergreens, grown here in the Northern states. The foliage is of a beautiful, rich green color. They will grow in any good soil, with plenty of moisture. They all stand shearing well and as such lend themselves to the average small property planting, where they can be held in size.

Occidentalis (*American Arborvitae*). Med. The best known of the genus. Usually grows bushy at the bottom, tapering toward the top into a cone. It is most used as a low trimmed, evergreen hedge, although it also makes a good untrimmed hedge, growing to a height of 30 or 40 ft. Useful for foundation plantings.

Occidentalis douglasi (*Douglas Pyramidal Arborvitae*). Med. Similar to Douglas Golden, but green in color.

Occidentalis douglasi aurea (*Douglas Golden Arborvitae*). Med. A good golden color, not so bright as Peabody's, but a superior grower, forming a broad, bushy, heavy specimen.

Occidentalis globosa (*Globe Arborvitae*). Sm. Of dense, dwarf habit, globular in outline; requires no shearing and always in good form.

Occidentalis lutea (*George Peabody Arborvitae*). Med. Growing tips are a distinctive bright yellow, striking and constant. Aside from its color it is similar to the American variety.

Occidentalis pyramidalis (*Pyramidal Arborvitae*). Med. The Pyramidal *Arborvitae* is one of the most beautiful columnar types of evergreens. On account of its rapid growth, its good green color and the fact that it lends itself to shearing (thus keeping it at any desired size), it is one of the most useful of the pyramidal form trees. It can be used on either side of the entrance or in other places where narrow, tall, architectural effects are desired.

Occidentalis wareana (*Ware or Siberian Arborvitae*). Med. Its low growing, dense form, and beautiful bluish-green foliage give it a distinctive character. It is one of the hardiest and does not die out in hedges. Especially recommended.

Occidentalis woodwardi (*Woodward Arborvitae*). Sm. Dense, globose form, with deep green foliage.

Orientalis (Biota). Med. The flat growth of the young branches and its bright green color make it interesting and valuable.

Orientalis aurea nana (*Berckman's Golden Arborvitae*). Sm. A globular mound, 2½ to 3 ft. high, of golden yellow foliage. Fine for formal gardens and for edging larger evergreen groups.

TSUGA (Hemlock)

Canadensis (*Canadian Hemlock*). Med. One of the evergreens for planting in shady places, and where it has a little protection from the wind. It likes the North side of a building and plenty of moisture. A graceful tree, with loose, open growth, slender and drooping branches.



Canadian Hemlock



Start
Your
Evergreens
Right

Follow
these
Directions
Carefully



How to Plant Balled and Burlapped Evergreens

Follow directions as outlined in picture above. If ball of earth appears hard and dry upon arrival, soak it in a tub of water before planting. Leave saucer around base of tree so that drainage will be towards tree. Do not put fresh manure in hole so it comes in contact with the roots. Use well-rotted manure and spread it on the ground after tree is planted and hole filled up. Keep ground well cultivated or mulched. When watering, see that ground is soaked to a depth of 12 or 15 inches. Just sprinkling the surface is not enough.

Variety	Form	Soil	Shade of Green	Landscape Value	Sun or Shade	Hardiness
Juniper Andorra.....	CR	Thrive in any well drained soil Do well in the sandier soils of the state.	Silver-blue	Rock garden—Turns silver-purple for Winter	Sun	H
Juniper sargentii.....	CR		Dark green	Banks—Holds color for Winter		H
Juniper communis.....	SE		Gray-green	Ground cover—Browns for Winter		H
Juniper pfitzeriana*.....	SE		Dark green	Foundation, border, rock garden, group. Most satisfactory low evergreen.		VH
Juniper savin.....	SE		Dark green	Foundation, border, rock garden, group plantings.		H
Juniper meyeri.....	SE		Bluish white	Foundation, border, rock garden, group. Lustrous blue foliage.		H
Juniper stricta.....	Co		Bluish gray	Foundation, rock garden, group. A dwarf, slow grower.		H
Juniper cannarti.....	IU		Deep green	Foundation, group naturalizing. Blue berries for Winter.		VH
Juniper glauca.....	IU		Silver-blue	Specimen, foundation, group. (Changes to plum-purple for Winter.		VH
Juniper Dundee.....	Py		Bluish gray	(Holds good color throughout the year.		VH
Juniper columnaris.....	Py	Moist loam	Bluish green	Groups, naturalizing, screens. Browns for Winter.	Sun or Partial Shade	VH
Juniper virginiana.....	Py		Green			VH
Arborvitae Globe.....	Gl		Green	Specimen, foundation, group. Formal trees, give plenty of water, especially in Fall before ground freezes.		VH
Arborvitae Pyramid.....	Py	Average	Green	Hedge, foundation, specimen, group, background, screen.	Sun	VH
Arborvitae American.....	Co		Green	Specimen, group, background, screen.		VH
Fir Douglas.....	Co	Average	Dark green	Specimen, group, background, screen.	Sun	VH
Pine Mugho.....	Gl		Light green	Foundation, specimen, rock garden.		VH
Pine Austrian.....	Co		Deep green	Specimen, group, background, screen, windbreak, naturalizing, rapid growers. Austrian Pine is best for small lawn specimen.		VH
Pine Scotch.....	Co		Light green	White Pine grows in poorest and sandiest of soils.		VH
Pine White.....	Co		Green			VH
Pine Norway.....	Co	Average	Deep green		Sun	VH
Spruce Black Hills.....	Co		Blue-green	Specimen, group, background, screen, windbreak.		VH
Spruce Colorado Blue.....	Co		Silver-blue	Lawn specimen, group. Some variation in degree of blueness.		VH
Spruce Koster's Blue.....	Co		Silver-blue	Lawn specimen, group. An imported grafted tree, real blue.		VH
Spruce Norway.....	Co		Dark green	Group, background, screen, windbreak, woodlot. Most rapid grower.		VH
Hemlock American.....	IU	Average	Dark	Foundation, group, hedge, screen, naturalizing.	Shade	VH
Taxus Cuspidata.....	SE		Very dark	Foundation, group, naturalizing. Very beautiful evergreen. Red berries for Winter.		H
Taxus capitata.....	Co		Green			H

*Juniper pfitzeriana will stand some shade and grow in most any kind of soil.



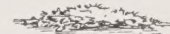
IU (irregular upright)



Gl (globe)



Py (pyramidal)



CR (creeper)



SE (semi-erect)



Co (Cone)

Summer Care of Evergreens

With the advent of hot, dry Summer weather, evergreens should be given plenty of water and carefully guarded against red spider attack. This pest is a very small mite, barely visible. If allowed to become numerous on evergreens that mite will, through its habit of sucking sap from the foliage, cause them to lose their characteristic colors and assume a "rusty" appearance. Red spider can readily be controlled by the employment of one of the following methods:

1. Syringe the foliage with water under pressure from garden hose or power sprayer, taking particular pains to secure a forceful spray applied from underneath the foliage.

2. Spraying with a glue spray consisting of ½ lb. of a cheap grade of ground bone glue in 5 gals. of

water. (Dissolve the glue first in a small amount of boiling water.)

3. Dust with sulphur liberally on a warm day, using a superfine commercial brand of dusting sulphur.

Follow directions. If used as recommended no injury will result from any of these treatments. Avoid spraying an evergreen in the middle of the day as water alone will sometimes result in injury by scalding at such times. Repeat treatment six days after first application to kill young spiders escaping in egg stage and remember that applications should be made as often as necessary because of continual reinfestation.

Complete information on control measures for other insect pests and plant diseases of nursery stock will be gladly furnished upon request.

EVERGREENS for year 'round beauty

Leading Varieties in Many Types

Low Growing, Medium and Tall

All our Evergreens are dug and shipped with a large ball of earth burlapped around the roots to insure successful transportation and quick growth.



Broad-Leaved Evergreen Shrubs

With few exceptions, no grounds, either small or extensive, should be without some representative of this rich and interesting group of plants. They endure shade and their rich blossom and foliage effect makes them almost indispensable. A deep, cool, moist subsoil, with proper drainage, is ideal.

COTONEASTER

Divaricata (*Spreading Cotoneaster*). 6 ft. or more high. Pinkish flowers, bright red fruits in Autumn.

Horizontalis (*Rock Cotoneaster*). Small shrub. Pink flowers in Spring; scarlet berries in Autumn. Fine in rockery. Should be in hot, dry situation.

DAPHNE

Cneorum (*Rose Daphne*). 1 to 2 ft. high, with gray-green foliage. Rose-pink flowers in clusters in Spring and again in Autumn. Very fragrant. Keep in full sunlight and moist.

EUONYMUS

Radicans (*Wintercreeper*). Shrubby, clinging vine growing to 15 to 20 ft. high. Can also be used as ground cover.

Radicans carrieri (*Glossy Wintercreeper*). Large, handsome foliage of lustrous green. Grows best as a vine although makes a low spreading bush.

Radicans vegetus (*Bigleaf Wintercreeper*). Big evergreen leaves with orange and red fruits in Autumn. Best evergreen self-clinging vines.

PACHYSANDRA

Terminalis (*Evergreen Spurge*). A very useful ground-cover. Leathery-green foliage holding its color all Winter. Greenish-white flowers in early Summer and waxy white berries in Autumn.

PYRACANTHA

Coccinea lalandi (*Firethorn*). Grows to 10 ft. Bunches of brilliant orange red berries on long, slender branches; rich green foliage. Can be trained on a wall.



Azalea mollis (Chinese Azalea)

AZALEA

Mollis (*Chinese Azalea*). Grows 4 to 5 ft. high. Foliage large and showy. Flowers in shades of yellow, orange, terra-cotta, salmon and pink. Should be well protected.



Euonymus radicans vegetus



Rock Cotoneaster



Daphne Cneorum



Pyracantha coccinea lalandi

Flowering SHRUBS

Charming effects are quickly obtainable with ornamental shrubs that become increasingly beautiful with the years. The grace of shrubbery augmenting the beauty of the home grounds is an invaluable asset. With a judicious selection of plantings, it is easily possible to attain a continuous succession of blossoms from early Spring until late Fall.

In the descriptions we have indicated the height of the shrub at maturity, the time of its blooming and the color of its flowers. For example: "3 to 4 feet" indicates that the height at maturity will be between 3 and 4 feet.

ACANTHOPANAX

Pentaphylla. 5 to 10 ft. high when full grown. Upright, prickly branches with luxuriant glossy foliage. One of the best shrubs for shady places, rocky banks and adverse city conditions.

ARONIA (Chokeberry)

Arbutifolia (Red Chokeberry). Rather large shrub with small white flowers in May followed by bright red berries; foliage turns red in Fall; very attractive. 6 to 8 ft.

Melanocarpa (Black Chokeberry). Similar to Aronia arbutifolia except it is a much slower grower and has black berries instead of red. 5 to 6 ft.



Buddleia
Charming, Ile de France, Dubonnet



Deutzia Gracilis



Red Leaved Barberry



Cydonia Japonica



Cornus stolonifera

BERBERIS (*Barberry*)

Box Barberry. A very graceful, free-flowering shrub from Chile. Bears orange-yellow flowers in May which are followed by globular, blackish-purple fruits. Foliage, rich and glossy. Very dwarf, being usually only 6 to 8 in. in height; but is one of the hardiest of the evergreen species. Used for edgings in formal gardens.

Atropurpurea (*Redleaved Barberry*). Similar to *B. thunbergi* in all respects except that the foliage is of a fiery red color. Excellent for contrast in the shrubbery border. A new and perfectly hardy introduction. Plant in full sun for best results.

Thunbergi (*Green Barberry*) 2 to 3 ft. Of low, spreading growth, forming a dense bush. The twiggy branches are covered with brilliant scarlet berries. The foliage takes a splendid Autumn coloring of gold and scarlet. This variety is immune from disease and does not carry rust to wheat. Very good for low hedge.

BUDDLEIA (*Butterflybush*)

Because of the color and style of flowers growing in profusion of long racemes, the shrub is sometimes called the Summer Lilac. Butterflies are attracted to plants in the garden which adds to its interest.

Charming (*The Pink Butterflybush*). A glorious shrub, bearing throughout the late Summer and Autumn elegant sprays with lavender-pink blooms. 4 to 5 ft.

Dubonnet (*The Wine-purple Butterflybush*). A glorious color, a counterpart of the popular French wine, Dubonnet. Glows a true red. Firm spikes closely set with lovely blooms. Erect, strong stemmed. 4 to 5 ft.

Ile De France. Flowers intense purple, blooming from July to September. 3 to 4 ft.

CALYCANTHUS

Floridus (*Common Sweetshrub*). A native species, with very fragrant, double purple flowers. The wood also is fragrant. Foliage rich dark green. Blooms in June and at intervals afterward. Height 5 ft.

CORYLUS (*Hazelnut*)

Americana (*American Hazelnut*). The common American Hazel. A vigorous shrub with numerous, upright branches. Leaves, heart-shaped, dark green, more or less down. Nuts large, enclosed in ruffled husks, with sweet and edible kernels. Very prolific. Attains a height of 4 to 8 ft.

Avellana (*Filbert*). Grows to 12 ft. Upward, spreading habit. Oval leaves 3 to 5 in. Edible nuts.

CORNUS (*Dogwood*)

Hardy and vigorous shrubs, thriving best in moist, fertile soils. In addition to the showy flowers and fruits, which characterize most of the species, they are very attractive in Winter on account of the brilliant colors of the bark of the young shoots and twigs.

Alba elegantissima Var. (*Variegated Leaved*). 4 to 5 ft. This variety of the well known Red Dogwood has silver margined leaves, which render it a very showy shrub.

Alba sibirica (*Siberian Dogwood*). Red-branched. 5 to 6 ft. A strong grower, with erect and stout, bright red branches. Used for shrubbery and for Winter effects.

Alternifolia (*Pagoda Dogwood*). Oval leaves are a bright golden green, turning to yellow and scarlet in Autumn. Cream colored flowers expand in late Spring. Fruit bluish black.

Amomum (*Silky Dogwood*). A spreading shrub with reddish purple twigs. Leaves dark green above, pale or whitened beneath. Flowers, creamy white, in flat-topped clusters open in early Summer. Fruit, blue or bluish white. Reaches a height of 6 to 10 ft.

Mascula (*Cornelian Cherry*). A native of Europe. A small tree, producing clusters of bright yellow flowers in early Spring before the leaves appear. 6 ft. high at maturity.

Paniculata (*Gray Dogwood*). Compact growing, 6 to 15 ft. in height, and very useful for screening purposes. White flowers in profusion in June; white berries on red stems later. Bark and under side of the leaves gray, giving rise to the name.

Stolonifera (*Red-Osier Dogwood*). White flowers produced in early June. In Winter the young shoots are a blood red color. Multiplies freely. 6 ft.

Stolonifera flaviramea (*Goldentwig Dogwood*). 8 ft. Bright yellow-twigged variety of *Stolonifera*.

COTONEASTER

Acutifolia. 4 to 5 ft. A dense growing shrub with dark green, glossy, oval leaves. The best hedge plant for the Northwest. Perfectly hardy and resembles Privet. It is the coming hedge plant where Privet is not hardy.

Divaricata (*Spreading Cotoneaster*). Flowers bright red. Foliage dark crimson in Autumn. Height 6 ft. Very striking red berries until early Winter.

Horizontalis (*Rock Cotoneaster*). 3 ft.

Low shrub with almost horizontal branches. Leaves dark green, turning to dark crimson in Fall. Pinkish white flowers in June. Bright red fruits in September-October. Attractive in rockeries.

CYDONIA

(*Flowering Quince*)

As single shrubs on the lawn they are very attractive, and for the edges of borders or groups of trees they are especially adapted.

Japonica (*Flowering Quince*). 5 to 8 ft. Has bright, scarlet-crimson flowers in great profusion in the early Spring.

Maulei (*Lesser Flowering Quince*). 3 to 4 ft. A low, spiny shrub, with orange-red flowers in April. Can be trained on a wall.



Euonymus alatus



Hibiscus

DEUTZIA

The showy flowers and ease of culture make the Deutzia extremely popular for the shrub border. It will grow in almost any well drained soil but should not be planted north in exposed positions.

Gracilis. A neat, dense little bush, rarely over 2 ft. high, that blooms in May, wreathing its drooping branches with pure white flowers.

Lemoinei. 2 to 3 ft. The branches are entirely covered with erect panicles of large, snow-white flowers, quite distinct from all other Deutzias, and one of the best varieties. Hardy.

Scabra crenata. One of the best of hardy shrubs, bearing a profusion of single white flowers in early June on long, slender branches. Preferred by some to the double-flowering kinds. 6 ft.

Scabra, Pride of Rochester. 6 to 8 ft. Blooms in May, earlier than the other varieties. Very free blooming, flowers double, white, tinged with rose on the outside. In some localities should be given Winter protection.

ELAEAGNUS

Angustifolia (Russian Olive). A very hardy and handsome species that in some sections forms a small tree, 12 to 15 ft. high. The

leaves are particularly handsome, willow-like, and a rich, silvery white. The flowers are small, golden yellow and very fragrant, followed by yellow fruits, which are covered with silvery scales. Blooms in June.

Longipes (Cherry Elaeagnus). Grows 6 ft. high, with small, yellow flowers. Fruits are bright red and may be eaten raw or preserved.

EUONYMUS (Strawberry or Spindle Tree)

Alatus (Winged Euonymus). 6 to 8 ft. Of dwarf, compact habit; branches four-winged; leaves small; fruit red. A most beautiful shrub in the Fall when foliage turns bright scarlet.

Alatus compacta (Dwarf Winged Euonymus). 6 ft. Very similar to Alatus, but dwarf in habit of growth. Very desirable.

Americanus (Brook Euonymus). Erect growing, with slender, green branches. Leaves, bright green. Its peculiar, rough, pink fruits are covered with a scarlet pod. Very attractive when fruiting. 7 to 8 ft.

Atropurpureus (Burning Bush), Wahoo. 6 to 10 ft. Tall growing, native shrub with leaves larger than the European that turn scarlet in Autumn. Its most attractive feature is the abundance of bright red berries that are carried well into the Winter.

Europaeus (European Burningbush). A tall, erect shrub with bright scarlet fruit. For border or evergreen planting. 8 to 10 ft.

FORSYTHIA (Golden Bell)

The Forsythias are among the very earliest shrubs to bloom, and before the snow is completely gone they give signs of awakening life. They are strong, vigorous shrubs with many branches, which become clothed with beautiful, bright golden yellow flowers before the leaves appear. (See illustration on page 10.)

Intermedia. Flowers bright golden yellow; foliage glossy green; resembles the Viridissima, but hardier; a valuable variety. 8 to 10 ft.

Intermedia spectabilis (Showy Border Forsythia). A selected form of above with especially dense flowering habit and a darker yellow than other varieties. Very vigorous. 8 ft.

FORSYTHIA—Continued

Suspensa. Long, slender, curving branches. May well be called Weeping Forsythia. Fine for covering rocks and slopes. 6 ft.

Suspensa fortunei (Fortune's). A handsome form, with slightly drooping branches. Flowers golden yellow, often with twisted petals. A grand shrub, often 5 to 7 ft. tall.

Suspensa sieboldi (Siebold Forsythia). Low growing form with long trailing branches. 8 ft.

Viridissima (Greenstem Forsythia). Leaves and bark, deep green. Flowers, deep yellow. An early bloomer. A fine, hardy variety. Height 8 ft.

HIBISCUS (Althea or Rose of Sharon)

This has become one of the most popular shrubs, coming in flower, as it does, in July and August, when few are in bloom. The entire plants are covered with beautiful, double flowers, which, at a distance look like Roses. They make a very pretty flowering hedge. Double and single flowers in various colors and a few named varieties. 10 ft.

Ardens. Double purple

Lady Stanley. Double white shaded rose

Banner. Double blush

Rubra Plena. Double red

Jeanne d'Arc. Double white

Speciosa Plena. Double pink

Syriacus, Tree Form. Beautiful, showy ornamental shrubs trained into tree form. Suitable as a specimen or in formal gardens, blooming profusely in August. Red, pink, white.

HIPPOPHAE (Buckthorn)

Rhamnoides (Common Sea Buckthorn). Yellowish flowers borne in clusters in May. Foliage, grayish green above and silvery green beneath. Berries, bright orange. Its numerous spines make a good hedge plant. 12 ft.

HYDRANGEA

Grand, free-flowering shrubs with large clusters of panicles of showy flowers. They are admirably adapted for border planting either as specimen plants or masses. A moist, fertile soil is best adapted to their requirements.

Arborescens (Hills of Snow). 3 to 4 ft.

This hardy American shrub is the very finest addition to this class of plants found in many a year. The blooms are of the very largest size, of pure snow-white color, and the foliage is finely finished. Blooms just after the passing of all the early Spring shrubs, while its long season of bloom, from June through August, renders it double valuable. Hardy. Does well in shade.

Paniculata grandiflora. 5 to 6 ft. This is one of the most valuable hardy shrubs. It is perfectly hardy in all parts of the country. The flowers are white, borne in immense panicles a foot in length. It commences flowering in July and continues until November. The plant should be cut back every Spring at least one-half of last season's growth. Plant in sunny location. (See illustration, page 10.)



Lonicera Tatarica (Tatarian Honeysuckle)



Forsythia

LONICERA (Honeysuckle)

The following species and varieties are of erect, shrubby habit. Valuable for their handsome flowers and showy fruit. The climbing sorts will be found under the head of Climbing Vines.

Bella Albida (*Bella Honeysuckle*). A handsome hybrid of strong growth. White flowers are borne in great clusters, followed by attractive ropes of red berries which remain all Summer. An excellent shrub for mass planting. 6 to 8 ft.

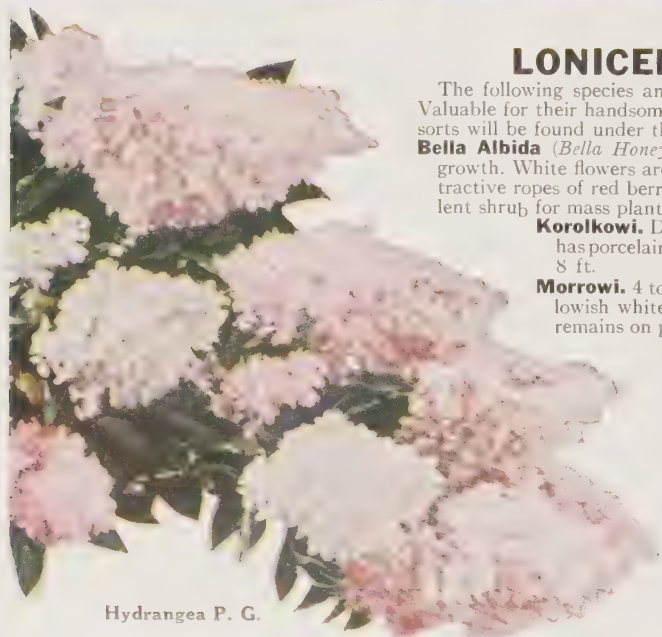
Korolkowi. Distinct from other Honeysuckles in that it has porcelain blue foliage and very striking appearance. 8 ft.

Morrowi. 4 to 6 ft. A bush of spreading habit. The yellowish white flowers are followed by red fruit which remains on plant a long time and is very ornamental.

Tatarica alba (*White Tatarian*). 8 to 12 ft. Same as the Red Tatarian, except in its beautiful white flowers, for reason of which it is fine for planting with other varieties for contrast.

Tatarica rosea (*Pink Tatarian*). 8 to 12 ft. A well known old fashioned sort which blooms in May. It has slender and upright branches with small bright pink flowers followed by red berries.

Tatarica rubra (*Red Tatarian*). Bears beautiful bright red flowers in early Spring. 8 to 10 ft.



Hydrangea P. G.

HYPERICUM (St. Johnswort)

Densiflorum. A shrub of dwarf habit, valuable for its persistent and beautiful bloom. Very large, rich yellow flowers are borne from July to late Fall. 1½ ft.

KOLKWITZIA (Beauty Bush)

Amabilis. The gracefulness, free-blooming qualities and hardness of this Chinese plant makes it worthy of an important place in American gardens. Central branches stand upright to a height of 6 to 8 ft. and its outer growth arches out and down to the ground, bearing leafy stems laden with clusters of deep pink flowers with yellowish brown throats.

LIGUSTRUM (Privet)

It is as a hedge plant that Privet is pre-eminent; more largely used than all other hedging plants together. Privet Hedge can be kept at any height, low or tall; a regular shearing will preserve a perfectly even surface.

A single row of plants will make a good hedge; a fuller and more compact one can be made by planting two rows zig-zag with the plants at apexes of say 9-inch triangles. When set out the plants should be cut back to a few inches. The next Spring they can be cut back to 6 or 8 inches. This repeated will form a dense and widely branching growth. In severe Winters the tops kill back in this latitude but soon recover.

Amurense (*Amur Privet*). Glossy green foliage holds its color almost the entire year. Very hardy. Valuable for hedges or borders as it stands shearing to any extent. 10 ft.

Ibodium (*Ibodium Privet*). Upright, hardy form. Used instead of the tender, less reliable California Privet. 8 ft.

Ibota (*Ibota Privet*). Upright, with white flowers and blue-black berries. Autumn foliage is dark red.

Unexcelled for hedges and general decorative purposes. The most popular Ligustrum. 10 ft.

Ibota regelianum (*Regel Privet*). A low spreading shrub with white flowers and black berries. Suitable for borders or hedges. 6 ft.

Ovalifolium (*California Privet*). Well known variety; deep glossy green; vigorous and fairly hardy; suitable for hedges and borders. Height 6 to 10 ft.

Vulgare (*European Privet*). Foliage narrow. Showy, white flowers appear in June, followed by fruit. Height 6 to 8 ft.



Kolkwitzia



Virginalis Mockorange

LILAC (*Syringa*)

Hardy, free-flowering shrubs with showy, fragrant flowers in Spring and early Summer. They are among the most popular and beautiful of flowering plants, and thrive in almost any fertile soil with moderate moisture. A careful selection will offer a greatly extended season of blooming.

Japonica (*Japanese Tree Lilac*). A tree-like form with glossy, leathery leaves. The yellowish white flowers come after other Lilacs are through blooming. Quite hardy. 12 ft.

Josikaea (*Hungarian Lilac*). Foliage shining, dark green. Single, violet flowers. Valuable for its late blooms. 10 ft.

Persica (*Persian Lilac*). 5 to 6 ft. May and June. A distinct species of rather smaller growth than *Vulgaris*. The branches are slender and straight, with smaller and narrower leaves. The bright purple flowers are borne in loose panicles. A very graceful form.

LILAC (*Syringa*) Continued

Villosa. A species from Japan. Large, branching panicles, flowers light purple in bud, white when open; fragrant. Especially valuable as its flowers appear two weeks after those of other Lilacs. 8 ft.

Vulgaris (*Common Purple Lilac*). This is the oldest and best known type of the Lilac. From it have sprung most of the hybrids and seedling varieties which have made the Lilacs as a class, one of our most popular modern shrubs. 12 ft.

Vulgaris alba. White-flowered form of above. 10 ft.

SYRINGA (*French Lilac*) 10 feet

Alphonse La Valle (Double)	Clear lavender velvet
Belle de Nancy (Double)	Rose pink
Charles X (Single)	Deep lilac
Charles Joly (Double)	Deep purple
Congo (Single)	Red
Doctor Masters (Single)	Deep wine red
General Pershing (Double)	Rich purplish velvet, very showy
Hugo Koster (Single)	Lilac color
Jan Van Toll (Single)	Pure white
Ludwig Spaeth (Single)	Deep purple, dwarf
Michael Buchner (Double)	Reddish
Mme. Casimir Perier (Double)	White

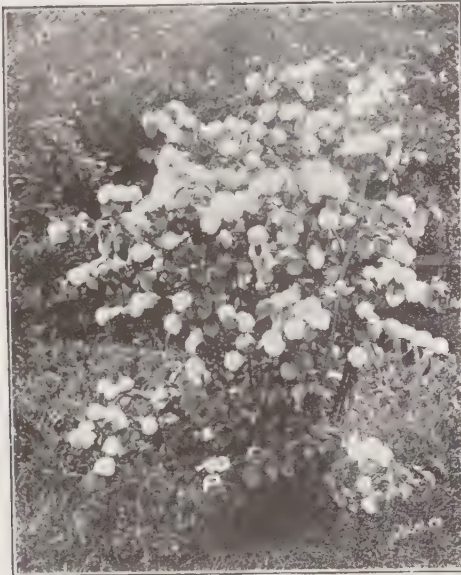


Regel's Privet

Marie Legraye (Single)	White, dwarf
Mme. Lemoine (Double)	White, one of the best
Jean Mace (Double)	Purplish mauve
Pascal (Early Single)	Mauve
Paul Thiron (Double)	Rosy lavender, very large blossom
President Grevy (Double)	Dark blue
Rhum Von Horstenstein (Single)	Light red
Reau Mur (Single)	Red and pink
William Robinson (Double)	Velvet pink



Lilac
Ludwig Spaeth Pres. Grevy



Snowball



Rhodotypos kerrioides

PHILADELPHUS (Mockorange)

Also known as Mockorange. Of vigorous habit, very hardy, with large, handsome foliage and beautiful white flowers produced in great profusion in June. They merit a place in every collection of shrubbery.

Coronarius (*Sweet Syringa*). 8 to 12 ft. June. The old and well known Mockorange. A graceful, upright bush with long, branches covered with dark green foliage. In June completely covered with showy pure white flowers of the most delightful fragrance. Probably the most fragrant of the class.

Coronarius aureus (*Golden Syringa*). 3 to 5 ft. A compact shrub with bright yellow foliage, which retains its color well throughout the season. Very effective in grouping as a contrast to the darker foliage of others.

Girandola. Strikingly handsome variety, profuse in flower. 7 to 8 ft. high.

Gordonianus (*Gordon Mockorange*). Fragrant, white flowers. A vigorous grower and profuse though late bloomer. Height 8 to 10 ft.

Grandiflorus (*Large-flowered Syringa*). 8 to 12 ft. Very showy, large flowers, usually borne in threes. Scentless. It is of rapid growth, with reddish bark.

Lemoinei. A small shrub rarely attaining a height of more than 4 ft. Branches slender and bearing in June a profusion of flowers closely resembling the orange blossoms in size, form and fragrance, which is very desirable.

Nivalis (*Snowbank Mockorange*). Large, snow-white flowers. 8 to 10 ft.

Ophelia. Compact, very fragrant, mostly double flowers. 6 ft.

Virginalis. A magnificent new variety. The bush grows moderately tall, with good foliage and compact habit. The flowers are the largest, handsomest, and most sweetly fragrant of any known variety, with longest blooming season. Grows 5 to 6 ft. One of the best of the Philadelphus. (See illustration, page 11.)

PHYSOCARPUS (Ninebark)

Opulifolius (*Common Ninebark*). 14 ft. Huge, rapid growing, narrow when young, widening with age. Small, white flowers in June.

Opulifolius aureus (*Goldleaf Ninebark*). A beautiful variety with golden yellow foliage and double white flowers in June. 10 ft.

PRUNUS (Flowering Plum)

Glandulosa (*Double Pink-flowering Almond*). A vigorous, beautiful tree. Covered in May with rose-colored blossoms like small Roses. Hardy. 8 ft.

Glandulosa albiplena (*Double White-flowering Almond*). Same as above, except blossoms are pure white. Extreme height 5 ft.

Triloba (*Double Flowering Plum*). 5 to 8 ft. A large shrub or small tree. The branches are covered early in the season, before leaves appear, with small, double, pink flowers. Very desirable.

RHAMNUS (Buckthorn)

Cathartica (*Common Buckthorn*). 4 to 6 ft. June-July. One of the best plants for ornamental hedges. The dark green leaves are attractive throughout the season. Flowers small and inconspicuous. Branches are thorny. It stands shearing well and is easily trimmed to any desired height and form.

Frangula (*Glossy Buckthorn*). A shrub similar to the Common Buckthorn, but grows somewhat slower.

RHODOTYPOS (Jetbead)

Bears an abundance of white flowers in May; foliage attractive, bush slender grower; hardy. 3 to 6 feet.

Kerrioides (*Jetbead*). Single white flowers and shiny black berries through Winter. Grow to medium height, suitable for borders.

RHUS (Sumac)

Canadensis (*Fragrant Sumac*). A spreading shrub bearing small yellow flowers in clusters or short spikes which appear before the leaves. Thick, fragrant foliage that turns to dark crimson in Autumn. Height 3 to 4 ft.

Cotinus (*Smoketree, Purple Fringe*). A fast growing shrub, producing heavy masses of filmy, smoke-like panicles of flowers in Midsummer. Not hardy in northern Wisconsin. 10 to 12 ft.

Glabra (*Smooth Sumac*). 8 ft. Large growing shrub with smooth bark.

Typhina (*Staghorn Sumac*). 8 to 12 ft. A dense, velvety, hairy species. In Fall it has brilliant foliage and scarlet heads of fruit. Thrives in poor, rocky soil.

RIBES (Currant)

Alpinum (*European Mountain Currant*). 3 ft. Of dwarf, compact habit, growing very symmetrical, with fragrant, yellow flowers. Excellent for hedges. Hardy. Does well in shady places.

Aureum (*Slender Golden Currant*). Beautiful yellow, very fragrant flowers. Smooth, shining foliage. Black fruit with a bluish bloom. 8 to 10 ft.

Sanguineum (*Winter Currant*). A native variety with deep red flowers. Blooms early in the Spring. Height 6 ft.

SALIX (Willow)

Nana purpurea (*Dwarf Blue Leaf Arctic Willow*). Discovered north of the Arctic Circle. A charming, low-growing Willow, exceedingly suitable for edgings. Grows anywhere in wet or heavy soils where other plants perish. It is able to withstand the lowest temperatures encountered in this country, is of easy culture. Just the plant for low edgings around beds or along walks in difficult soils or locations. The foliage is a lovely silvery green. Can be clipped for formal effects or left natural as desired. Should be planted about 8 in. apart. May also be grown as single specimens in the foreground of the shrubbery border. 4 to 5 ft.



SAMBUCUS (Elder)

Canadensis (*Common Elder*). 8 to 12 ft. A large, spreading bush with handsome some foliage. The white flowers in June and July are borne in flat cymes. They are followed by black fruits in August and September.

Canadensis aurea (*Golden Elder*). 8 to 15 ft. Bright golden yellow leaves, the color being distinct and permanent all Summer. Of vigorous, spreading habit. One of the best golden foliaged shrubs.

Racemosa (*European Red Elder*). Panicles of white flowers in Spring are followed by bright red berries. Occasionally attains a height of 12 ft.

SPIREA

The Spireas are all elegant shrubs, of the easiest culture, and their blooming extends over a period of three months.

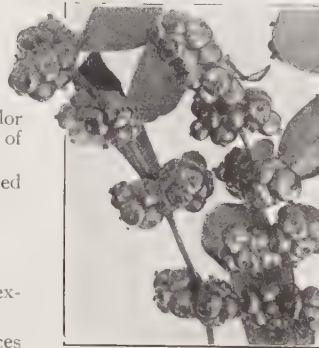
Anthony Waterer. This variety has largely superseded its parent. It produces flowers of a bright crimson and blooms so freely that it may be kept in flower throughout the Summer till late Fall by trimming out dead bloom. 2 to 3 ft.

Arguta. Of dwarf habit, spreading head, bearing clear white flowers in May. The best of the very early flowering white varieties. Height 6 ft.

Billiard (*Billiard's Spirea*). 4 ft. July-August. A strong grower with dull green foliage and dense panicles of bright pink flowers. Also blooms occasionally during the Fall.



Hydrangea (Hills of Snow)



Symphoricarpos
Vulgaris



Symphoricarpos
Racemosus

Callosa alba (*Fortune's Dwarf White Spirea*). 2 ft. Blooms all Summer. A pure white form.

Freebeli. Has a flat, pink blossom. Very similar to Anthony Waterer. It resembles this variety in every respect except that it is a little stronger grower. Perfectly hardy, and deserves extensive planting. 3 ft.

Opulifolia. Upright growth, 8 to 10 ft. White flower heads in June turning red as they age, making a striking variety of colors through the season.

Opulifolia, var. aurea (*Golden Spirea or Golden-leaved Ninebark*). 5 to 8 ft. Foliage is of a bright golden color and finely shaded. This is one of the finest golden-leaved shrubs and a very desirable variety for the contrast it offers.

Prunifolia (*Bridalwreath*). Foliage of dark, shining green, changes in the Fall to glorious Autumn tints. Double, pure white flowers are borne the entire length of the twigs. Height 6 ft.

Sorbifolia. Long, showy panicles of white flowers. A fine Spirea. 6 to 7 ft.

Thunbergi (*Thunberg's Spirea*). 3 to 4 ft. May. One of the finest Spring blooming small shrubs. The flowers are pure white and are borne along the entire length of the branches.

Vanhouttei (*Bridalwreath*). A beautiful shrub, growing 4 to 6 ft. May. Blossoms in clusters about 1½ to 2 in. in diameter. Flowers white and borne in great profusion, frequently covering the plant when in bloom. One of the finest shrubs we have for cemetery use; also makes a beautiful, ornamental hedge. Hardy as far north as Northern Minnesota.

SYMPHORICARPOS (Snowberry)

Handsome, hardy shrubs, unexcelled for massing and grouping, either under trees or in the foreground of larger shrubs.

Chenaulti. 5 ft. Regular, fine-textured foliage. Pink fruits Summer and Autumn. Fine as hedge plant.

SYMPHORICARPOS Continued

Racemosus (*Snowberry*). 3 to 4 ft. Inconspicuous, rose-colored flowers in June and July, followed by large clustered, milk-white fruits which remain far into the Winter. Does well in shady places.

Vulgaris (*Indian Currant*). 3 to 4 ft. Similar to the Snowberry, except that its fruits are red, and that the smaller red berries cluster in thick ropes about the weighted down stems. Does well in shady places.

TAMARIX

Gallica (*French Tamarix*). Foliage exceedingly fine and feathery. Branches long and slender. Numerous pink flowers. 10 ft.

Hispida. Delicate pink flowers all Summer. 6 to 8 ft.

VIBURNUM (Snowball)

This is a showy group of shrubs that usually grow from 5 to 10 feet high, bloom lavishly in Spring, bear pretty fruits and color to red or purple in Fall.

Americanum (*American Highbush Cranberry*). Handsome native shrub, 8 to 12 ft. tall, of open and spreading habit. The fruit, which begins to color in July, remains on the branches and keeps its bright scarlet color until Spring.

Carlesi. One of the finest new shrubs. Blossoms which come in May are pink and white, similar to the Snowball and having a fragrance like that of the trailing Arbutus. Not hardy in northern Wisconsin. 4 to 5 ft. (See illustration, page 14.)



Spirea Anthony Waterer

VIBURNUM (Snowball)—Continued

Cassinoides (*Wilthe-Rod*). Of medium size, with erect, grayish branches; thick, ovate, shining green leaves, and large cymes of small, white flowers. Grows mostly in low grounds, but succeeds perfectly in high locations. 5 ft.

Dentatum (*Arrowwood*). 6 to 10 ft. A bushy, upright-growing shrub of large size, growing to perfection in all sections of the North. The leaves are heart-shaped, bright green in Summer, changing later to rich purple and red. The creamy white, handsome flowers, borne in late Spring, in large, flat clusters, are followed by blue-black berries.

Dilatatum (*Linden Viburnum*). From Japan. Low spreading habit and fine foliage, bearing pure white flowers in May and June. Bright scarlet berries in Autumn. Height 5 to 6 ft.

Lantana (*Waxfaring Tree*). 8 to 10 ft. A tall shrub with white flowers in large clusters in May, succeeded by bright red berries changing to black later.



Weigela
Eva Rathke



Viburnum Opulus



Viburnum Carlesi

WEIGELA (*Diervilla*)

Amabilis. Very free blooming and hardy. Of good habit and rapid growth, soon forming a fine specimen. Large, deep, rose-colored flowers. 8 ft.

Brilliance. 4-5 ft. As compared with Eva Rathke, Brilliance is hardier, more vigorous and makes a thrifty, shapely plant. Color in effect is soft ruby red, shading to garnet-crimson, without a harsh tone. Blossoms somewhat larger than Eva Rathke are distributed evenly.

Candida, **Snow**. A strong grower but with a refined appearance. Flowers pure white. 8 ft.

Eva Rathke. 3 to 4 ft. A charming Weigela; flowers brilliant crimson, a beautiful distinct clear shade producing two and sometimes three crops of blossoms in a season.

Floribunda (*Crimson Weigela*). A fine variety and a profuse bloomer; flowers dark red. Height 5 to 6 ft.

Rosea, **Rose Colored**. 5 to 6 ft. A hardy and beautiful shrub bearing in June a profusion of rose-colored flowers. Introduced from China and justly considered one of the finest shrubs we have.

Variegata. An attractive dwarf growing shrub with handsomely variegated leaves and flowers of a very pale pink, almost white. 2 to 3 ft.

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OR OBLIGATION
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Landscape Architects
Help You Plan the
Landscaping of Your
Home

Weigela Rosea



Trumpet Vine

Vines for the Porch and Garden



Clematis Jackmani



Flaming Gold Honeysuckle

AMPELOPSIS (Ivy)

Engelmanni (*Engelmann Ivy*). Shorter jointed and having finer foliage than *Quincefolia*. Clings to brick or stone. A good grower and hardy. The best for the North and Northwest.

Tricuspidata veitchii (*Boston Ivy*). From Japan. It is a splendid plant for covering any object, as it clings perfectly to the smoothest surfaces. The foliage is a bright glossy green, changing to bright tints of scarlet, crimson and orange. Kills back some in a cold, dry climate.

BIGNONIA

Radicans (*Trumpet creeper*). A hardy climbing plant. Large, trumpet-shaped, scarlet flowers in August.

CELASTRUS (Bittersweet)

Scandens (*Bittersweet*). A native climbing or twining plant, with fine, large leaves, yellow flowers and clusters of orange capsuled fruit. It grows 10 to 12 ft. in a season.

Orbiculatus (*Oriental Bittersweet*). The showiest variety. Red-orange fruits borne in clusters. 15 ft.

CLEMATIS

This family of plants is noted for its rapid, slender growth, delicate foliage and profusion of bloom through the Summer. They do best in rich soil, and where they can have plenty of sun. We offer a few of the best only. Give Winter protection in this section.

Henryi. A robust plant and free bloomer. Flowers large, creamy white.

Jackmani. Flowers are large, intense violet-purple. Remarkable for its velvety richness. It is a free grower and an abundant bloomer. The petals have a ribbed bar down the center; broad central tuft of pale green stamens.

Mme. Edouard Andre. Flowers a beautiful, bright, velvety red.

Paniculata. One of the most desirable and beautiful hardy garden vines, being a luxuriant grower and profuse bloomer, and possessing fine foliage; particularly useful for covering verandas, pillars, fences, etc. Flowers are medium size, star-shaped, white.

Ramona. A vigorous grower and perpetual bloomer. Flowers deep, rich, lavender.

EUONYMUS (Wintercreeper)

Colorata (*Red-leaved Wintercreeper*). Evergreen with long, narrow leaves purple underneath and tinged with purple above. Very effective in Winter.

Radicans (*Wintercreeper*). A very hardy, dense-growing, trailing vine. Leaves dull green with whitish veins. Grows rapidly. Useful for covering old walls, etc., as it is reliably self-clinging.

Radicans vegetus (*Bigleaf Wintercreeper*). An evergreen. Bushy and interesting growth. Leaves round dull green, bright scarlet fruits freely produced. Handsome. Also called Evergreen Bittersweet.



Polygonum, Silver Lace

LONICERA (Climbing Honeysuckle)

Favorite vines with delightfully fragrant flowers. Perfectly hardy.

Halliana (*Hall's Japan*). An almost evergreen variety, with pure white flowers, changing to yellow; very fragrant and a vigorous grower. Covered with flowers from July to October. Best blooming of all.

Heckrottii (*Goldflame Honeysuckle*). Exquisite new variety. Two-lipped clustered blooms; almost maroon-red on the outside, the inside shading from light to deep golden yellow. Hardy; foliage luxuriant gray-green, half evergreen. Sun or partial shade.

Sempervirens (*Scarlet Trumpet*). Flowers deep red, trumpet-shaped; flowers all Summer; a native climber and appropriate for trellises and rockwork. One of the handsomest.

Yellow Trumpet Honeysuckle. A strong, native vine with brightest orange-yellow, trumpet-shaped flowers.

LYCIUM Matrimony Vine

A vigorous climbing vine, with small, star-shaped, purple flowers, succeeded by bright scarlet berries, which remain on the vine all Winter.

SILVER LACE VINE

Polygonum auberti. The name gives a very good description of the beautiful, lacey appearance of this late blooming vine. It is covered with a foamy spray of delicate white flowers which appear late in the Summer and usually last until frost. The vine often grows as much as 25 ft. in one season.

WISTERIA

Sinensis (*Chinese Purple Wisteria*). One of the most elegant and rapid growing of all climbing plants; attains immense size; has long, pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers in May and June; also blooms late in Autumn.

White Chinese Wisteria. Flowers are pure white. A beautiful variety.

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Hedge Plants

BERBERIS (Barberry)

Box Barberry. A very graceful, free flowering shrub from Chile. Bears orange-yellow flowers in May which are followed by globular, blackish-purple fruits. Foliage rich and glossy. Very dwarf, being usually only 6 to 8 in. in height, but is one of the hardiest of the evergreen species. Used for edgings in formal gardens.

Atropurpurea (Redleaved Barberry). Similar to *B. thunbergi* in all respects except that the foliage is of a fiery red color. Plant in full sun for best results.

Thunbergi (Japanese). 2 to 3 ft. Of low, spreading growth, forming a dense bush. The twiggy branches are covered with brilliant scarlet berries. The foliage takes a splendid Autumn coloring of gold and scarlet. Very good for low hedge.

LIGUSTRUM (Privet)

It is as a hedge plant that Privet is pre-eminent. It is more largely used than all other hedging plants together. Privet Hedge can be kept at any height, low or tall, and a regular shearing will preserve a perfectly even surface.

A single row of plants will make a good hedge; a fuller and more compact one can be made by planting two rows zig-zag with the plants at apexes of say 9-inch triangles. When set out the plants should be cut back to a few inches. The next Spring they can be cut back to 6 or 8 inches. This repeated will form a dense and widely branching growth. In severe Winters the tops kill back in this latitude but soon recover.

Amurense (Amur Privet). Glossy green foliage holds its color almost the entire year. Very hardy. Valuable for hedges or borders as it stands shearing to any extent. 10 ft.

Ibolum Privet. Upright, hardy form. Used instead of the tender, less reliable California Privet.

Ibota (Ibota Privet). Upright, with white flowers and blue-black berries. Autumn foliage is dark red. Unexcelled for hedges and general decorative purposes. The most popular Ligustrum.

Ibota regelianum (Regel Privet). A low spreading shrub with white flowers and black berries. Suitable for borders or hedges.

Ovalifolium (California Privet). Well known variety; deep glossy green; vigorous and fairly hardy; suitable for hedges and borders. Height 6 to 10 ft.

Vulgare (European Privet). Foliage, narrow. Showy, white flowers appear in June followed by fruit. Height 6 to 8 ft.

SALIX (Willow)

Nana purpurea (Dwarf Blue Leaf Arctic Willow). Discovered north of the Arctic Circle. A charming, low-growing Willow, exceedingly suitable for edgings. Grows anywhere in wet or heavy soils where other plants perish. It is able to withstand the lowest temperatures encountered in this country, is of easy culture. Just the plant for low edgings around beds or along walks in difficult soils or locations. The foliage is a lovely silvery green. Can be clipped for formal effects or left natural as desired. Should be planted about 8 in. apart. May also be grown as single specimens in the foreground of the shrubbery border. About 4 to 5 ft.

A Planting Table of the More Common Shrubs

Low Growing Shrubs	Time to Bloom	Color of Flower, etc.	Shade or Sun	Landscape Value	Remarks
Spiraea, A. Waterer.....	June-July	Pink	Sun	H	Very good garden shrub
Barberry, Red Leaf.....	May	Small, yellow	Sun	VH	Red berries all Winter
Barberry thunbergi.....	May	Small, yellow	Either	VH	Red berries all Winter
Spiraea froebeli.....	June	Pale pink	Either	VH	Very good all-purpose landscape shrubs
Hydrangea arborescens.....	June-July	Large white	Either	VH	
Hydrangea P.G.....	September	Pinkish white	Sun	VH	
Rose, Grootendorst.....	All Summer	Red (cluster)	Sun	H	Adds Summer color to border
Almond.....	Early May	Double pink, white	Sun	SH	Flowers before leaves
Spiraea arguta.....	May	Small white	Sun	VH	Fine texture foliage
Snowberry.....	June-Aug.	Small pink	Shade	VH	White waxy berries for Winter
Alpine Currant.....	May	Inconspicuous	Shade	VH	Grows in poorest soils
Cotoneaster.....	May	Inconspicuous white	Either	VH	Use where Privet is not hardy
Privet, Amur River North.....	July		Either	SH	A popular hedge
Privet, Regel's.....	July		Either	SH	Blue berries for Winter
Rose setigera.....	July	Pink (single)	Sun	H	For naturalistic plantings
Beauty Bush.....	May-June	Pink	Sun	H	Very colorful in bloom
Medium Height Growing Shrubs					
Philadelphus aureus.....	June	White	Sun	H	Yellow foliage
Philadelphus, Lemoine.....	June	White	Either	VH	Slightly fragrant flowers
Rose, Hansa.....	June-Aug.	Double deep red	Sun	VH	Good landscape plants; disease resistant; cut back in Spring
Rosa rugosa.....	June-July	Single pink, white	Sun	VH	
Spiraea billardi.....	July	Pink (spikes)	Sun	VH	Yellow foliage
Spiraea aurea.....	June	White	Sun	VH	Foliage turns red in Fall
Euonymus alatus.....	June	Berries for Winter	Either	VH	Graceful, arching shrub
Spiraea vanhouttei.....	May-June	White sprays	Either	VH	Beautiful shrub
Weigela rosea.....	June-July	Pink	Either	SH	Colorful in bloom
Rosa hugonis.....	June	Golden yellow	Sun	H	Wet acid soils
Ilex verticillata.....	June	Red berries for Winter	Sun	VH	Blossoms before leaves come
Prunus triloba.....	May	Double pink	Sun	VH	Good foliage, plant
Honeysuckle, Morrow.....	June	White yellow	Either	VH	Branches color toward Spring
Dogwoods.....	June	White	Either	VH	
Spiraea opulifolia.....	June	White	Either	VH	
Viburnum carlesii.....	May-June	Pinkish white	Sun	H	Very fragrant flower
High Growing Shrubs					
Viburnum, Other Varieties.....	June	White	Either	VH	Colored fruits for Winter
Forsythias.....	May	Yellow	Sun	VH	Flowers before leaves
Lilacs, French.....	June	Various colors	Sun	VH	
Lilac, Persian.....	June	Lavender	Sun	VH	
Lilac, Villosa.....	July	Pale pink	Sun	VH	Fragrant, old-fashioned shrubs, always satisfactory
Lilac, Common.....	June	Lavender, white	Either	VH	
Philadelphus, Virginal.....	June-Sept.	White (fragrant)	Sun	VH	
Philadelphus, Other Varieties.....	June	White (fragrant)	Sun	VH	
Elder, Golden.....	June	White	Sun	VH	Yellow foliage
Honeysuckle, Tartarian.....	May	Red, pink, white	Either	VH	Red berries in August
Honeysuckle, Bella Albida.....	May	White	Either	VH	Good all-purpose shrubs
Buckthorn.....	June	Black berries for Winter	Either	VH	Grows in dry soils
Russian Olive.....	June	Small, yellow	Sun	VH	Silvery-white foliage
Junberry.....	June	White	Either	VH	Large, blue berries in Fall
Sumac.....	June	Scarlet foliage in Fall	Either	VH	Grows on poor soils
Prunus, Newport.....	May	Pink	Sun	H	Purple foliage
Tree of Heaven.....	June	Inconspicuous	Either	SH	Tropical foliage effects

VH—Very hardy, anywhere

H—Hardy in Michigan

SH—Semi-hardy in Michigan

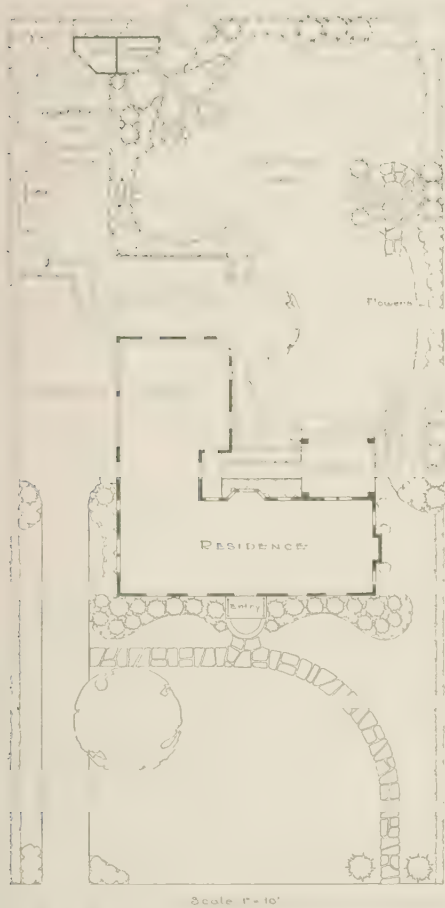
PLANTING DISTANCES

Low shrubs..... 1½ to 2½ feet apart Medium shrubs..... 3 to 4 feet apart High shrubs..... 4 to 6 feet apart

The shrub table, used in connection with a landscape plan, will make it very easy for you to plan your own plant materials. The taller shrubs for screening backgrounds, hiding undesirable objects, or for emphasis upon the house. The medium sized shrubs help to give an irregular naturalistic appearance to the top line of the border planting. Used about the house they enhance its architecture and hide its defects. The low growers finish off the general appearance of the property by blending the foliage of the taller shrubs into the green grass of the lawn. Likewise, they finish off the foundation planting and the edges of the lawn.

The shrub table presented above will help you to select the most appropriate shrubs to carry out the above idea. It gives the time and color of bloom, whether they grow best in sun or shade, general use and other characteristics.

A Distinctive Service for Home Landscape Beautification



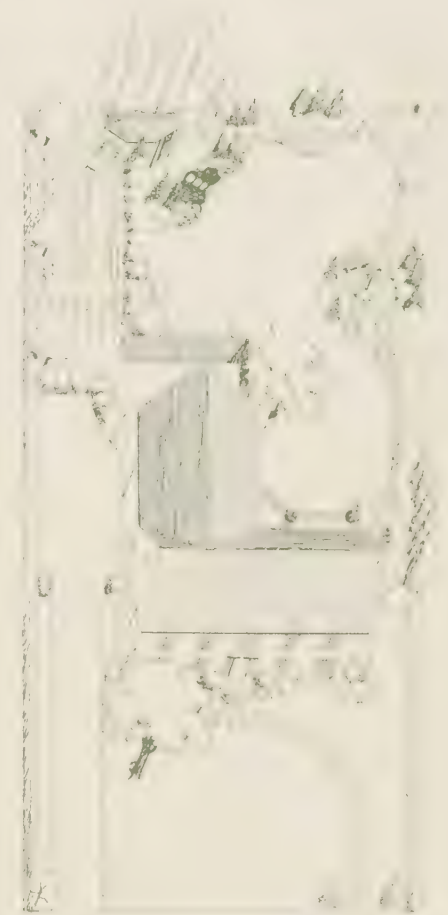
At left: a reproduction of a professional landscape architect's plan. Each tree, shrub, vine is properly located where it will create the most harmonious effect on the whole design. Accompanying plan is a complete set of specifications identifying each piece of material.



*Department of
Landscape Design*

Nature generously supplies the materials for landscaping but only landscape artists with the knowledge gained in long experience can create with them true harmonious, lasting beauty. The services of Pontiac's experts are available to you, without obligation, for planning the landscaping of your home—be it a cottage, a small city lot or a large estate.

At right: To better visualize the effect of the plan shown at left, this illustration shows a bird's eye view of the same plan. Here is shown how skillfully the professional landscape artist can plan the landscaping of your property to make your house a home of beauty.



*Pontiac Nursery Co.
Romeo • • Michigan*



A Grosse Pointe Residence Landscaped by Pontiac Nurseries

We Create Your Landscape Picture Before You Plant . . Without Obligation

Here are shown but a few of the hundreds of properties landscaped complete by Pontiac — created first by the planning of expert landscape designers. A picture is prepared so that the complete planting may be visualized before a bush is planted or a spade is turned.

Thus, errors in landscaping are avoided—money is saved—and satisfaction assured.

You may have personal preferences as to features you desire in your landscaping. These features will be included in your plan if practical and possible.



Modern Landscape Treatment by Pontiac Nurseries

Plan with the Guidance of Professional Landscape Experts

Haphazard planting invariably proves costly and unsatisfactory, whereas skillful arrangement of the proper plants for each location as done by skillful professional landscape architects, produces a personalized landscape layout of your grounds, assuring harmony and beauty. All at a less initial cost and at considerable less future expense. As important to the satisfaction of our customers as the quality of PONTIAC Nursery Stock, we consider that furnishing ideas and plans of balanced design, is essential to our service.



W.W.J. Broadcasting Station, Detroit, Landscaped by Pontiac Nurseries

Write or call us whether your proposed planting is small or large. Our landscaping service is furnished to our customers without cost or obligation.

Your design will be completely personalized—your own, created for your property, expressing an individuality of landscaping that is outstanding in beauty.

Artistic Treatment for Small Home by Pontiac Nurseries



Landscape Treatment for a Small Factory by Pontiac Nurseries

The simple request will bring you complete Pontiac service—write us, visit us, or 'phone—without obligation.

References

- T. Chalmers Curtis . . . Petoskey, Mich.
- Dexter M. Ferry, III . . . Grosse Pointe, Mich.
- Louis Maxon Black Lake, Mich.
- C. Henry Buhl Grosse Pointe, Mich.
- Frank E. Price Mt. Clemens, Mich.
- Norman Kolb Battle Creek, Mich.
- George Cannon . . . North Muskegon, Mich.
- Charles E. Sorenson Detroit, Mich.
- Judge De Witt Merriam Grosse Pointe, Mich.
- Judge Theo. J. Richter Grosse Pointe Shores, Mich.
- Michigan State Highway Dept. Lansing, Mich.
- U. S. Department of Interior Washington, D. C.
- Board of Wayne County Road Commission Detroit, Mich.
- Detroit Board of Education Detroit, Mich.
- Robert Scherer Palmer Woods, Mich.
- Rowland H. Starr Birmingham, Mich.

Pontiac's "Acclimated" Stock Bred in the Climate You Plant It

MEANS HARDINESS, GROWTH, BEAUTY—AND YEARS OF SATISFACTION

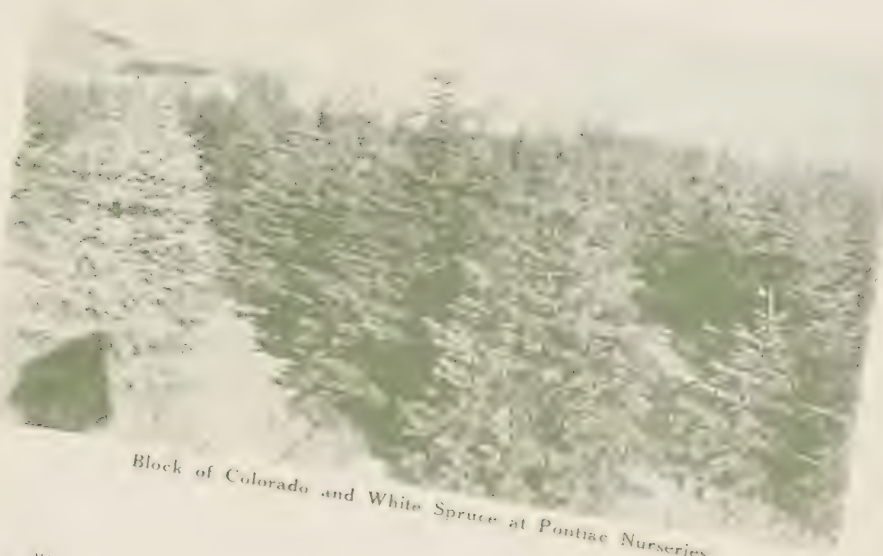
From hundreds of acres of choice nursery stock located in Romeo and Pontiac, Michigan, we have given dependable, skilled service to Michigan home builders for over 40 years. Our stock is grown close to you—"Acclimated"—inbreeding the hardiness to

withstand Michigan's climatic conditions. All stock is certified disease free, root pruned regularly to insure successful transplanting.

Our guarantee of finest quality is your assurance of satisfaction.

Our Invitation to You . . .

We cordially invite you to visit our main nurseries at Romeo—30 miles north of Detroit on Van Dyke Avenue. Your visit will be well repaid by the personal attention and assistance obtained in solving your landscape problem. If you cannot come, write for a representative to call on you.



Block of Colorado and White Spruce at Pontiac Nurseries



Block of Flowering Shrubs at Pontiac Nurseries

Pontiac TREES

for Beauty and Shade

The value of Shade Trees is appreciated universally. They occupy a position of major importance in every landscape plan. Shade trees as an essential permanent investment should be selected with the utmost care. For greatest permanency, choose the hardwood types, although they grow somewhat more slowly. Of course the faster growing softwood varieties, too, are very desirable and useful, and find a distinct place in every landscaping. They may be used more liberally, interspersed among the hardwood varieties.

BRIEF SUGGESTIONS TO PLANTERS

Each variety is described from the standpoint of its habits. As to height, we have adopted the following broad classification, which will give a fair idea of the comparative size of varieties listed:

Lg.—Trees usually attaining a height of 50 feet or more at maturity.

Med.—Trees usually less than 50 feet and more than 25 feet at maturity.

Sm.—Trees commonly less than 25 feet at maturity.

ACER (Maple)

Dasycarpum (*Silver or Soft Maple*). Lg. A magnificent shade and ornamental tree of rapid growth. It is perfectly hardy and will thrive in any soil and in any locality. Leaves are beautifully shaped, have a silvery gleam.

Ginnala (*Amur Maple*). Sm. An exquisite miniature Maple from Siberia, with deeply notched leaves which change to the most gorgeous tints of orange and crimson in October. A good companion to the Japanese Maples.

Platanoides (*Norway Maple*). Med. Most popular variety of the Maple group either for the lawn or street planting. It forms a perfect, rounded head, with large, deep green foliage, is very hardy, easily transplanted, very compact in form, grows rapidly and is exceptionally free from injurious insects.

Platanoides schwedleri (*Schwedler's Purple Maple*). Med. The young shoots and leaves are of a bright purplish and crimson color. They change to a purplish green in the older leaves. A most desirable ornamental tree for the contrast of its foliage.

Palmatum atropurpureum (*Bloodleaf Maple*). Sm. Foliage of rich purple red from Spring until Autumn. Tall, graceful habit. A very choice specimen tree for the lawn.

Rubrum (*Red Maple*). Lg. Grows to immense size and height. Very valuable for street and park planting, being attractive at every season from its excellent habits. Produces scarlet flowers in early Spring, followed by bright red fruits. The foliage is beautiful, changing to bright scarlet and orange in Autumn. Upright, columnar habit.

Saccharum (*Sugar, Hard or Rock Maple*). Lg. A beautiful and always popular tree, growing on a smooth trunk and forming a dense, oval head. The foliage is large and handsome and of a rich, pleasing green, turning to beautiful shades of orange-yellow and red in Autumn. It makes a splendid and uniform street tree and adapted to nearly all kinds of soil.

BETULA (Birch)

Alba (*European White Birch*). Med. A small or medium sized, graceful tree. Thrives well in even poor and dry soils. The bark is a grayish white. Rapid grower.

Papyrifera (*Paper or Canoe Birch*). Lg. The brilliant white bark is wonderfully effective particularly in Winter and when planted against evergreens.

Pendula laciniata (*Weeping Cutleaf Birch*). Med. This magnificent tree is, without question, the most popular and the most planted of all pendulous or scalled weeping trees. It is a tall, slender tree, yet with vigorous growth. It has an erect central trunk, somewhat pyramidal in shape with graceful, drooping branches and white bark on all the old wood. Has beautiful, lacinated foliage.

CERCIS

Canadensis (*American Redbud*). Med. A medium size tree with large, irregular head and perfect, heart-shaped leaves. Derives its name Red Bud from the profusion of delicate reddish pink blossoms with which it is covered in early Spring before the foliage appears. One of the finest ornamental trees. Extreme height 15 ft.

CORNUS

Florida (*Whiteflowering Dogwood*). Sm. The common Dogwood. Large white flowers in the Spring. Red berries in the Autumn. Foliage turns in the fall. Attractive the year around.

Florida rubra (*Redflowering Dogwood*). Sm. Similar to above, with pink flowers. Fine in conjunction with the Common or Whiteflowering in border plantings.



White Birch

CRATAEGUS (Thorn)

The Thorns are among the most beautiful flowering trees. They are generally dense, low growers, occupying comparatively little space and well adapted to beautify small grounds. The foliage is varied and attractive, flowers very showy and often highly perfumed. The fruit is very effective and ornamental in Autumn.

Coccinea. Sm. Dense with thorn armed branches. Attractive, shiny, deep green foliage. Brilliant scarlet berries lasting well. Good for borders and hedges; white flowers in early May.

Cordata (*Washington Hawthorn*). Sm. It has brilliant red fruit that clings to tree nearly all Winter; foliage turns a bright red in Autumn.

Crus Galli (*Cockspur Thorn*). Sm. Very decorative tree of distinct habit. In May covers itself with a showy bright red, fragrant bloom. Leaves are a violet orange and scarlet color in Fall. Red berries hang well into the Winter.



Crataegus

CRATAEGUS—Continued

Oxyacantha splendens (*Paul's Double Scarlet*). Sm. One of the best double varieties. Large, carmine-red flowers in May. It grows to a small tree and is excellent for specimen planting.

Punctata (*Dotted Hawthorn*). Sm. Spreading habit, bright reddish yellow fruits. Good foliage.

FRAXINUS (Ash)

Americana (*White Ash*). Lg. A tree of most graceful shape and habit. Fine for street lawn, grove and park. Spreading in growth. Bark of trunk a clean light gray, foliage attractive, turning to gold and purple in Autumn. It is long lived, does not need pruning. Requires good soil and moisture.

Lanceolata (*Green Ash*). Lg. A tree of medium size, with slender, spreading branches, forming a shapely round head.

GINKGO

Biloba (*Maidenhair-tree*). Med. A remarkable tree of spreading growth. Deep green, thick leaves, similar in shape to those of the maidenhair fern. A rapid grower and very hardy. As a specimen or avenue tree it excels through having a very picturesque outline and retaining its leaves until very late in Autumn.

GLEDITSIA (Locust)

Triacanthos (*Honey or Sweet Locust*). Med. A rapid growing tree delicate foliage of a beautiful fresh, lively green and strong thorns; makes an exceedingly handsome, impenetrable and valuable hedge.

MAGNOLIA

Soulangeana (*Saucer Magnolia*). Med. Enormous pink-white flowers in early Spring. The showiest of trees when in bloom. Glossy foliage.

MALUS (Flowering Crab)

Arnold Crab. Sm. One of the most beautiful varieties. Originated at the Arnold Arboretum. Very large. Rose-colored flowers, turning to white.

Atropurpurea (*Purpleleaf Crab*). Sm. Flowers large, single, rosy-red at same time its reddish-purple leaves are unfolding.

Baccata jacki (*Jack Crab*). Sm. Free, robust-growing, round-headed tree. White flowers.

Floribunda (*Japanese Flowering Crab*). Sm. Literally covered with single rose-colored flowers in early Spring followed by yellow fruit.

Floribunda atrosanguinea (*Carmine Crab*). Sm. Rich rose-red blossoms. Very showy.

loensis (*Bechtel's Double Flowering*). Sm. A very beautiful small tree, good in the lawn or in coarse shrubbery. Has double pink flowers in May, resembling small Roses, borne in great quantities. Has fragrance similar to Carnation. Blooms when quite young.

Niedzwetzkyana (*Redvein Crab*). Sm. Leaves, stems, sap, bark and buds all of reddish or purple tones.

Parkmani (*Parkman Crab*). Sm. Double flowers of bright rose-red hanging on long, slender stems. A favorite in Japanese gardens.

Sargentii (*Sargent Crab*). Sm. Dwarf spreading Japanese variety; flowers pure white, bright yellow anthers; scarlet fruit hangs till Spring.

Scheideckeri (*Scheidecker Crab*). Sm. Small tree of pyramidal habit. Flowers bright, rose colored produced early in great profusion.

PLATANUS

Occidentalis (*American Planetree*). Lg. A well known tree, very common throughout the United States; leaves heart-shaped, short lobes sharp pointed; branches wide spreading.

Orientalis (*European Planetree*). Lg. A rapid growing erect tree, bright green foliage; much more esteemed than American variety as a shade; very desirable for parks, streets, lawns.

POPULUS (Poplar-Aspen)

Bolleana (*Pyramidal Silver Poplar*). Med. Of recent introduction. A very compact, upright grower resembling the Lombardy Poplar. Leaves glossy green above and silvery beneath with a trunk of a bluish hue.

Carolina (*Carolina Poplar*). Med. Rapid growing large, broad-headed tree. Small leaves.

Nigra fastigiata (*Lombardy*). Lg. Tall, picturesque spire-like tree, fine for formal planting, such as long avenues or marking the boundary of grounds.

Simon's Pyramidal. Med. A strong, straight, narrow tree, does not grow overly large; rapid grower of absolute hardiness. Similar to Lombardy in type of growth, dark glossy foliage.



White Dogwood



Magnolia



Malus Floribunda

PRUNUS (Plum)

Americana (*American Plum*). Sm. A small tree, rather dense and thorny, with grayish bark and dull green leaves, its large, white flowers appearing in clusters, before the leaves. Its fruit is usually edible and it is entirely hardy, being a native of the United States.

Pissardi (*Purpleleaf Plum*). Sm. A handsome small tree of garden origin, having purple foliage which retains its color throughout the Summer. Blush-pink flowers, harmonizing with the color tone of the unfolding leaves, are borne in great profusion in Spring. Very hardy.

Pissardi, Newport (*Purpleleaved Plum*). Sm. A small tree or shrub. The foliage and young shoots are of a rich reddish purple which they retain throughout season. Perfectly hardy.

QUERCUS (Oak)

Alba (*White Oak*). Lg. One of the largest and best of our native trees. In common with the other Oaks is of rather slow growth at first, but if given good soil and room, soon develops into splendid specimens, having spreading heads. Leaves are smooth, of a shining green turning to purple in Autumn.

Coccinea (*Scarlet Oak*). Lg. A handsome tree, with round-topped, open head. The deeply cut foliage turns to bright scarlet in the Fall.

Palustris (*Pin Oak*). Lg. Peculiarly handsome tree when young. Used for avenues. Leaves deep green, turning to red in the Fall. Finely divided. Drooping branches.

Rubra (*Red Oak*). Lg. A broad tree, rich foliage which turns to a bronze red in the Fall.

SALIX (Willow)

Babylonica (*Babylon Weeping Willow*). Med. The well known, common Weeping Willow. Makes a large tree, a mass of drooping branches.

Discolor (*Pussy Willow*). Sm. A small, bushy tree, a rapid grower and the branches are covered with furry catkins in early Spring. It is a very attractive and desirable tree.

Pentandra (*Laurel Leaf or Bay Leaf Willow*). Sm. An ornamental variety of upright growth forming a round head; bark is brownish green; foliage deep shiny green closely resembling that of Laurel. Thrives equally well on high or low ground. An especially desirable variety to plant near water.

Vitellina (*Golden Willow*). Lg. It makes a round topped tree of symmetrical form. The bright, clear golden yellow bark offers a pleasing contrast wherever used. Valuable for hedge and windbreak purposes.

Vitellina britzensis (*Bronze Golden Willow*). Lg. A form of above with bronze foliage.

Vitellina pendula (*Weeping Golden Willow*). Med. A horticultural form of the above, with graceful, drooping branches. The habit is good and the color unsurpassed. Valuable sort for Winter effects.



Mountain Ash

SORBUS (Mountain Ash)

American Mountain Ash. Sm. One of our most attractive native trees. Its habit is much the same as the European variety, but it is much harder and the bark is lighter in color. It produces its berries when quite young, which are in large clusters and of orange color. Especially fine for planting among tall shrubbery, with its brilliant berries.

Aucuparia (*European Mountain Ash*). Sm. Very beautiful with straight smooth trunk. Foliage deep green, turning yellow in Autumn. Erect growth. White flowers in May, followed by bright orange-red berries which cling all Winter. Interesting for lawn or park.

TILIA (Linden, Basswood)

Americana (*American Linden, Basswood*). Lg. A well known, stately tree with large, heart-shaped leaves of a pleasing green color; vigorous grower of pyramidal habit when young but eventually a large round-headed tree. A valuable lawn tree and should be more used for this purpose.

Vulgaris (*European Linden*). Lg. Withstands city conditions. Fragrant white flowers in June. Heart-shaped leaves.

ULMUS (Elm)

Americana (*American White Elm*). Lg. One of the largely used trees for street planting and as a shade tree for lawns and parks. It is the most characteristic tree of this region and one of the most beautiful.

Camperdown Elm. Sm. This horticultural variety forms one of the most picturesque of the drooping trees, having a large, umbrella-like head, spreading uniformly in every direction. A rapid grower. Leaves large, dark green and glossy, and cover the tree with a beautiful mass of verdure.

Glabra (*Scotch Elm*). Lg. A large, handsome tree with wide-spreading, somewhat drooping branches, forming a broad, round-topped crown. Leaves broadly obovate, sharply serrate and somewhat incised, rough and of deep green color, remaining bright and fresh until late in the season.

Moline Elm. Lg. The outstanding characteristic of the Moline Elm is its conical shape and pyramidal growth. Its habit of growth is narrow and upright. It develops very heavy and strong branches. The leaves are dark green, deeply veined, and nearly twice the size of the ordinary Elm leaf. In its young growth the bark is smooth and greenish gray in color.

Parvifolia (*Chinese Elm*). Lg. A new variety, having much smaller leaves than the common Elm. Its main features are its extreme hardness, ability to thrive in poor soils and dry locations, and it is a very rapid grower.

WITHOUT COST OR OBLIGATION
ON YOUR PART!

Let our Professional Landscape Architects Help You
Plan the Landscaping of Your Home



Prunus Pissardi (Purpleleaf Plum)

PONTIAC'S CHOICE HYBRID TEA ROSES

Roses are truly the "Queen of the Garden Flowers" for no other flower is held in such esteem. In beds, borders and as cut flowers they are unsurpassed for beauty, fragrance and long lasting bloom. We have carefully selected those varieties that give a wealth of bloom, are healthy and easy to care for and at the same time provide a complete range of colors. All are hardy, field-grown plants grown by experts and sure to please.

Roses thrive best in well-drained clay loam enriched with well-rotted manure. They should be planted in an open, airy location unshaded by trees or buildings for best results. Planted in a good, rich soil, judiciously pruned and sprayed or dusted at intervals, they will give satisfaction for years.

See Pages 26 and 27 for Color Plates

Ami Quinard. A very dark red Rose almost black that is very effective in beds or as a cut flower. A color seldom found in Roses.

Betty. Long tapering, coppery-pink buds of exquisite form and large, pale, buck pink flowers.

Briarcliff. Fine, handsome flowers of an even shade of silver, rose pink.

Caledonia. Exquisite, long buds of ivory-white, changing to purest white as the flowers open into double blooms of soft velvety texture. The best white.

Columbia. Very full, handsome blooms of bright pink. Last a long time when cut. Very fragrant.

Condesa de Sastago. Two-toned coppery pink inside, golden tint outside.

Dame Edith Helen. A most perfumed of all pink Roses. Very double and extremely large.

Edith Nellie Perkins. A beautiful double flower of soft salmon pink inside and deep coppery rose on the outside.

Editor McFarland. Clear, brilliant pink of perfect form. Long-lasting when cut.

E. G. Hill. Massive blooms of deep maroon, velvety on the inside. Very fragrant.

Etoile de France. A brilliant red Rose that has long been a garden favorite.

Etoile de Hollande. Well-formed, double flowers of glowing scarlet, very fragrant.

Frau Karl Druschki (Snow Queen). Its vigorous growth and faithful persistence under any circumstances made it one of the world's best Roses.

Golden Ophelia. Beautifully formed flowers of light golden yellow. Excellent for cutting and very fragrant. Plants of medium growth.

Grenoble. Large, scarlet-red, tall, hardy plants with luxuriant foliage.

Gruss an Teplitz. Large, bushy plant with medium blackish-maroon blooms in clusters.

Heinrich Gaede. Long-pointed Nasturtium red buds, opening to a very large, double orange-yellow flower. Very vigorous and free blooming.

Joanna Hill. Very double bloom with Indian yellow centers surrounded by buff petals.

Kaiserin Auguste Victoria. Creamy buds that develop into snow white blooms tinted with lemon yellow at the center. A fine bedding Rose.

Killarney White. A pure white form of this famous old Killarney Rose. Very fragrant.

Lady Hillingdon. Deep apricot yellow. Long pointed buds. Very free flowering. Very fragrant.

Los Angeles. Well-formed flowers, attractive in bud and bloom; shades of salmon, pink, apricot and orange. A very popular Rose.

Luxembourg. Long-pointed buds on graceful stems. Flowers deep orange, much darker than Sunburst. Beautiful foliage. Strong, thrifty grower.

Margaret McGredy. Brilliant red petals in tinges of deep gold. Plant upright. Seldom out of bloom.

McGredy's Yellow. Large, bright buttercup yellow flowers of perfect form and highly perfumed. A strong grower, free from disease.

Miss Rowena Thom. Blooms of brilliant satiny pink with orange flame centers.

Mme. Jules Bouche. One of the best white everblooming Roses ever introduced. Large, double fragrant flowers are of fine form.

Mme. Jos. Perraud. Bicolor. Long, slender buds of Nasturtium-orange, opening to sweetly fragrant flowers of Nasturtium-buff, with just a touch of pale pink at the petal edges.

Mrs. Charles Bell. One of the Radiance family, with shell-pink buds and soft, salmon-tinted open flowers that are sweetly scented. An exceptionally good variety for general garden use.

Mrs. P. S. Dupont. Bright yellow Rose, spicy fragrance, foliage glossy green and disease resistant. Always in bloom.

Pink Dawn. Well-formed, deep rose opening to lovely pink, tinted with orange at base; fragrant. Vigorous.

Poinsettia. The most brilliant red Rose ever produced. Long pointed, perfect buds; glowing fire-red. Fine as a cut flower.

President Herbert Hoover. Large flowers of plain solid yellow, opening to soft creamy yellow with scarlet markings. Unusually vigorous.

Radiance, Pink. Rich pink, very fragrant, large full bloom.

Red Radiance. A bright rosy red form of above.

Rouge Mallerin. Clear red pointed buds open to glorious flowers of flaming scarlet of velvety sheen. Fragrant and a constant favorite. 3½-in. blooms.

Sister Therese. Chrome-yellow buds open to flowers of rich Daffodil-yellow; delightfully fragrant. A worthwhile specimen.

Souvenir de Claudius Pernet. An old but still very popular Rose. Bright, unfading yellow.

Talisman. Fragrant blooms of glowing golden yellow stained with copper red and orange rose on the inside of the petals.



Pontiac's Climbing Roses

Nothing is so beautiful as a fence, trellis or pillar covered with Climbing Roses. Many of the varieties we offer have giant blooms resembling the Hybrid Teas, others are the cluster type with thousands of small flowers in groups literally covering the branches and foliage. All we offer are hardy and dependable.

Climbing American Beauty. Handsome large flower climber with brilliant carmine buds and especially lovely, open blooms of lovely shapes.

Dorothy Perkins. A double pink flower. Borne in huge clusters. A vigorous grower and marvelously profuse bloomer. The best and hardiest of the Ramblers.

Dr. W. Van Fleet. The best known of the large flowers hardy climbing Roses. Beautifully formed flowers of pale shade of flesh pink.

Excelsa. Lovely scarlet flowers in clusters with vigorous wiry growth and bright glossy foliage.

Gardenia. A vigorous climber with handsome foliage and large, pale, creamy yellow bloom, deeper yellow in the center.

Hiawatha. Huge clusters of single brilliant carmine flowers with white centers and bright yellow stamens.

Mme. Gregoire Staechelin. Hardy, vigorous grower, crimson buds opening to large, perfumed pale pink flowers.

Paul's Scarlet Climber. Medium size, intensely red flowers borne in loose clusters. Very popular as a climber.

Primrose. Pretty yellow climber with large, double, canary flowers in great profusion.

Scorcher. A new climbing Rose from Australia with handsome vermilion flowers covering the plant in great profusion.

Silver Moon. A well-known variety with vigorous, handsome foliage and big saucer shaped flowers with brilliant yellow centers.

White Dorothy. Similar to Dorothy Perkins, except that the flowers are white.

ROSA RUGOSA ROSES

Rugosa Roses are particularly valuable for hardiness, healthiness, and ability to thrive under most adverse conditions of soil and climate, withstanding almost anything. They are distinguished by erect, very spiny stems, and by their tough, curiously wrinkled or rugose foliage. Particularly valuable for hedges or shrubberies. Many are everbloomers.

Agnes. Coppery yellow buds, flowers become pale amber upon opening.

Conrad F. Meyer. Very large, light silvery pink flowers.

Dr. Eckener. Large, semi-double flowers of coppery rose and golden yellow.

F. J. Grootendorst. Small, fragrant red flowers.

Hansa. Dark wine red flowers.

New Century. Large, pale pink flowers with deeper shaded centers.

Pink Grootendorst. Small light, shell pink blooms.

Pink Rugosa. Large, single flowers of various shades of pink, magenta and rosy crimson.

Red Rugosa. Brilliant crimson single flowers.

Sir Thomas Lipton. Frilly white flowers.

POLYANTHA or FLORIBUNDA ROSES

These are the dwarf type, often called "Baby Roses." Highly prized for their countless blooms of colorful charm, for their hardiness and dependability. All Summer and Fall the low bushy plants are crowded full of delightful, clustered flowers. Wonderful for borders, edging your other Roses, or Shrubs.

Cecile Brunner. Seashell-pink.

Chatillon. Clear, creamy pink.

Ellen Poulsen. Brilliant pink.

Gruss an Aachen. Light flesh-pink, marked with salmon yellow.

Gloria Mundi. Orange-scarlet.

Kirsten Poulsen. Light red.

Red Lafayette. Cherry red.

Triomphe Orleansais. Cherry red.

TRAILING ROSES

Max Graf. It is really a trailing Rose as it is of low habit, hugging the ground closely. Handsome foliage in sprays of large single, shiny pink flowers.

Wichuraiana. Glossy leaves and clusters of starry white flowers.



Rugosa
Roses



Polyantha Rose

SPECIES ROSES

Native Roses for Michigan. Flowers for mass planting, for banks or hillsides.

Rosa blanda (*Meadow Rose*). Soft pink flowers, borne in clusters.

Rosa carolina. Bright rose-pink flowers. Pointed leaves on stems 3 to 6 ft. high.

Rosa humilis (*Pasture Rose*). Clear pink flowers, singly or in clusters.

Rosa lucida (*Virginia Rose*). Bright pink flowers; shining red fruits.

Rosa nitida. Deep pink flowers. Low growing.

Rosa palustris (*Swamp Rose*). Bright pink flowers. Grows 8 ft. or more.

Rosa rubiginosa (*Sweetbriar*). Fragrant foliage. Single pink flowers, 7 to 10 ft. high.

Rosa setigera (*Prairie Rose*). Bright pink flowers in large clusters.



Pontiac's Choice Hybrid



Edith Nellie
Perkins



Sister Therese



Red
Radiance



Etoile de Hollande



Mme. Jos. Perraud



Pink
Radiance

Tea Roses



Ami Quinard



Luxembourg



Pink
Dawn



Lady
Hillingdon



Condesa de Sastago



Frau Karl Druschki

HARDY PERENNIALS

In order to conserve paper during war time, we have reduced our Perennial list to only the most popular and well known varieties. These well known varieties will brighten up the grounds with their flowers and add to the pleasure of your landscape plantings. Write us for information on many other varieties we grow.



Cushion
Mums

NEW HARDY CHRYSANTHEMUMS

The small-flowered, hardy Pompon Chrysanthemums are becoming very popular again; they are the only perfectly hardy ones we have, and give showers of bloom long after frost in the Fall. Can be planted only in the Spring.

Alice Howell	Orange yellow, early	Jean Treadway	Deep pink
Crimson Beauty	Bright crimson red	Tasiva	Best white
Globe d'Or	Large golden-yellow	Yellow Normandy	Deep yellow
Granny Scoville	Coral-bronze	White Doty	Pure white

KOREAN HYBRIDS

Apollo	Bronzy-red and gold
Ceres	Bronzy-yellow
Daphne	Bright pink
Diana	Soft rose-pink
Mars	Velvety wine-red

CUSHION MUMS

Advertised as Azaleamums. Very early flowering.	
Bronze Cushion	Red Cushion
Pink Cushion	Yellow Cushion
White Cushion	

DICENTRA (*Bleeding Heart*)

Spectabilis. The old-time favorite, with daintily lobed foliage and sprays of pink, heart-shaped flowers. Blooms April to June. 2 ft. high.

FUNKIA (*Plantain Lily*)

Lancifolia (*Lavender Day Lily*). Narrow, lance-like leaves with spikes of lavender flowers. 1 ft. tall. Very fine for bordering and also does well in the shade.

Subcordata grandiflora (*White Day Lily*). Pure white, Lily-like flowers. A profuse bloomer. 2 ft.



German Iris (*Iris Germanica*)

GAILLARDIA (*Blanket Flower*)

A very ornamental, hardy perennial. Flowers crimson and gold, 2 inches across, with a red center. Very showy. Blooms from early Summer until Autumn. Likes a light soil. Must have Winter protection.

Burgundy. Deep wine red. A new color.

Grandiflora. Large flowered, red, yellow and orange.

GYPSOPHILA (*Baby's Breath*)

Paniculata (*Babys Breath*). Small white flowers in panicles. June to August.

Paniculata floreplena, Bristol Fairy. Large, double, white flowers all Summer.

Repens (*Creeping Gypsophila*). Fine for rockery. White and pink flowers in July and August.

Repens Rosea. Pink flowered form of above.

DELPHINIUM (*Larkspur*)

Perhaps the most popular Perennial grown. They are in bloom from June to September. Very hardy and of easy culture.

Belladonna. The most beautiful sky-blue flowers. Blooms most of the Summer until frost. Tall spikes, 3 to 4 ft. high.

Belladonna, Cliveden Beauty. An improved Belladonna.

Bellamosa. Of the Belladonna type, with the dark blue color of the old-fashioned Larkspur.

Blackmore & Langdon Hybrids. They have immense spikes of the most beautiful flowers of every imaginable shade of blue and their season is long; in fact, they bloom nearly continuously from Spring until Fall. A large percentage of them will run double. Our strain of these is the finest obtainable as it is raised from seed direct from Blackmore & Langdon of England, the originators. 5 to 6 ft. high.

Chinensis. Genetian-blue flower. Leathery foliage.

Elatum, "Iceberg." Pure white Delphinium on spikes 4 ft. high.

Gold Medal Hybrids. A fine strain of mixed hybrids in various blue shades. 4 to 5 ft. high.

Hybrida, "Lamartine." Very dark gentian-blue. 3 to 4 ft.

Wrexham Hybrids. Similar to the English Hybrids. Often referred to as the Hollyhock strain. Blues and lavenders in all shades, and mostly double. 5 to 6 ft. high.



Pachysandra

IRIS

No flower in the perennial border surpasses the Iris in delicacy of texture and color, or is more showy and pleasing in general appearance. They rival the orchids of the tropics in beauty.

German. One of the most interesting of all perennials, with magnificent flowers in all colors. Has broad, lance-like foliage and the wonderful flowers are produced on long stalks. May and June. Blue, pink, purple, white and yellow.

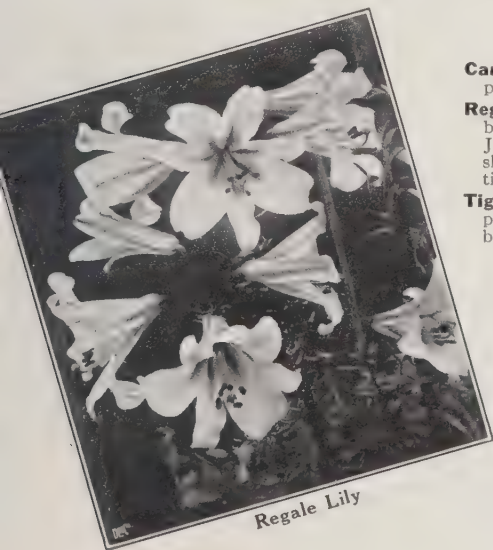
Japan. The most gorgeous of all the Irises, with large, flat flowers of three or six petals in all colors of the rainbow, veined, spotted and striped in a bewildering manner. Blooms in July after the German Iris is through. Needs Winter protection.

Pumila (Dwarf Iris). Very low growing and spreading. Blooms in April and May. Very desirable for rock gardens.

Siberian (Purple). It is very persistent and will hold its own in blue grass sod. Foliage long, slender and graceful; flowers borne on slender stems about 18 in. to 2 ft. high, usually two or three flowers on a stem. Flowers deep, clear purple; very graceful. Perfectly hardy.

PACHYSANDRA
JAPANESE SPURGE

Terminalis. 6 to 8 in. high, forming broad mats of bright, glossy green foliage and small spikes of flowers during May and June. A ground cover which grows in all shady situations and under Pine trees.



Regale Lily

Phlox

One of the favorites of long ago, in which great improvement has been made by cultivation. From the old-time clusters of purplish pink flowers has been evolved a most magnificent family of hardy perennials, bearing enormous trusses of magnificent flowers in every conceivable shade of color.

Africa.....Red with blood red eye
Beacon.....Cherry red
Carol ina Vandenburg.....Lavender blue
Eiffel Tower.....New, white, carmine eye
E. L. Farrington.....New, salmon pink
Firebrand.....Brilliant orange scarlet

Miss Lingard
Mrs. Jenkins
Pantheon.....
R. P. Struthers.....
Rynstrom
Subulata White.....

Fine white
Large white
Clear pink
Cherry red
Rose pink
Creeping



Bed of Hardy Phlox

LILIUM (Lily)

Candidum (Madonna Lily). Fragrant pure pearl white flowers; very rarely tinged purple on outside; one of most ornamental species; an old favorite. 2 to 3 ft. June.

Regale (Royal). This new variety from Western China is admittedly one of the most beautiful garden Lilies yet introduced; grows 3 to 5 ft. high, blooms out of doors in July; is perfectly hardy, flourishes under very varied conditions, the large trumpet shaped delicately scented flowers, produced freely, are ivory white shaded pink, tinged with canary yellow at the base of the petals. Strong flowering bulbs.

Tigrinum (Tiger Lily). Flowers bright, deep orange-red; numerous small distinct, purplish-black spots in many flowered racemes. Thrives from year to year in the open border where it should be planted in masses. 4 to 6 ft. July to August.

VIOLA

Admiration.....Large clear purple flowers
Blue Perfection.....Light blue lined with gold
Jersey Gem.....Extra large, vivid purple-blue flowers
Lutea Splendens.....Bright chrome-yellow flowers
White Perfection.....Extra large waxy white flowers.

VINCA MINOR (Periwinkle)

A trailing evergreen perennial, used as a ground cover under shrubs or trees. Also used extensively for a grave covering. Will grow in very shady conditions. The foliage is a dark, glossy green and the flowers are bright sky-blue, producing a lovely effect.



Festiva Maxima

PEONIES

Fine hardy plants rivaling the Rose in perfection of bloom and coloring and requiring little care, as they thrive and do well in any soil. Colors range from pure white to deep crimson. Can be planted in September or October and in the Spring.

Avalanche. White. A large, compactly build, globular, cone shaped flower. The blossom develops a distinct, creamy white color which surrounds a center of delicately tinted lilac-white petals with a few petals edged with tracings of carmine. Midseason.

Baroness Schroeder. Double blush pink. This is considered one of the finest Peonies grown. When the buds first open they are a delicate blush, but the flower soon fades to a milky white. It comes into bloom late, after most of the white Peonies are gone.

Duchess de Nemours. Sulphur-white with greenish reflex. One of the finest for cut flowers. Early.

Edulis Superba. Soft pink, early. Very large bloom of perfect shape, fine brilliant pink shaded violet, intermixed with narrow whitish petals, silvery reflex; one of best early cut flower varieties.

Felix Crousse. Brilliant red, ball-shaped bloom; the popular color with florists; rather late.

Festiva Maxima. Beautiful, large white. This is the most beautiful of all white Peonies. The flowers are of extra large size in clusters, petals as fine as silk. Pure white with a crimson drop in the center.

Fragrans. Pink. Very fragrant.

Karl Rosenfield. Dark crimson; a beauty. This is a brilliant and striking variety; it comes into bloom early midseason. The flowers are very large, semi-rose type and slightly fragrant.

Lord Kitchener. Cherry red.

Louis Van Houtte. Double crimson, late. Dark red; medium season; very early and free blooming. The king of the dark reds, as seen in the distance it fairly glows like a ball of fire.

Mme. de Verneville. Bomb type; early. Guard petals pure white, very large; the blooms are very full and double, of the purest white except a few cream colored petals and four red flakes on central petals. Has the true June Rose fragrance.

Marie Lemoine. Large, very compact flower; sulphur-white, occasionally carmine tipped. Very late.

Mons. Jules Elie. Large, pale lilac rose, early. One of the largest and most beautiful of Peonies; an immense self colored flesh pink shading just a trifle deeper towards the base of the petals.

Queen Victoria. White.

Sarah Bernhardt. Double, dark pink. It is semi-rose in type. It comes into bloom late midseason. The color is an apple-blossom-pink with each petal silver tipped. The fragrance is pleasant.

Apples...

SUMMER VARIETIES

Early Harvest. Medium to large; pale yellow; tender, with a mild, fine flavor. One of the first to ripen. Middle to end of August.

Red Astrachan. Large, roundish, nearly covered with deep crimson, overspread with thick bloom. Juicy, rich acid, beautiful; a good bearer. August.

•**Yellow Transparent.** Medium, white, changing to lemon-yellow, smooth, waxy surface; of good quality with crisp flesh; very early, and for an early Apple, an unusually good keeper. Valuable for market. July and August.

AUTUMN VARIETIES

Chenango Strawberry. Rather large, oblong-conic, angular; striped and splashed with light crimson on whitish-yellow ground. Stem cavity, narrow and deep. Calyx narrow. Flesh white, very tender, with a pleasant, mild, sub-acid flavor. Season, September to October.

Maiden Blush. Large, flat; pale yellow, with red cheek; tender and pleasant, but not highly flavored. Valuable for market. September and October.

Wealthy. Season September to November. Fruit large, regular, smooth, light yellow with crimson stripes and splashes; flesh white, often stained with red, tender, very juicy, slightly sub-acid with delicious aroma. Splendid dessert and cooking Apple. Market demand never filled.

LATE FALL and WINTER VARIETIES

Baldwin. Large, roundish, skin deep red; flesh juicy, crisp, sub-acid, good flavor: December to March.

Dark Red Delicious. A Delicious Apple that has a dark red color all over making it one of the most attractive Apples for the market or home use.

Delicious. It is hardy, with strong branches capable of bearing large crops of fruit. The Apple is striped and marked with bright and dark red. This variety has a delightful flavor and is extremely valuable for either home or commercial orchard. It is a long keeping Winter Apple with a season from December to May.

•**Duchess (Oldenburg).** A large, beautiful Russian Apple, round, streaked red on yellow ground; tender, juicy, very acid. Fine for cooking. Bears early; productive. September.

Grimes Golden. Medium to large size, round, rich golden yellow, sprinkled with light gray dots; flesh crisp, tender, rich and juicy; sprightly. January to April.

Double Red Jonathan. Medium, roundish; yellow, nearly covered with red; fine grained, tender, and finely flavored. November to April. Should not be planted in extreme North.

•**Red McIntosh.** Season December and January. A choice variety of the Fameuse type. Tree vigorous, with spreading head; a good annual bearer. Fruit above medium to large, highly perfumed; smooth, polished yellow, almost covered with brilliant solid crimson, a beautiful fruit; flesh snow-white, crisp, very tender, sprightly, aromatic, sub-acid; very good quality. One of the best market varieties.

Red Northern Spy. Large, roundish, conical, often flattened, slightly ribbed handsomely striped with red; flavor rich, aromatic, mild sub-acid, fine. Keeps through Winter and late into Spring.

Rome Beauty. Large, yellow and bright red; medium quality. December to March. Not very hardy in Wisconsin.

Pontiac's Profitable Apples have been justly styled, "The Finest Fruit in Michigan"—a byword among farmers and orchardists. No other fruit is as widely grown and no other Apples have met as universal a demand throughout this territory. No other fruit offers so many variations in quality and usefulness. No other gives such a long period of enjoyment as a fresh fruit—very late keeping varieties—lasting over until the early varieties of following season are ripe. All Pontiac's trees are dug, graded and packed by men of long experience in this specialized field of activity. The necessary requirements for profitable fruit growing are fertile, well drained soil, proper selection of varieties and purchasing of hardy, well grown stock from a reliable nursery with a proved record of satisfactory performance. The more hardy varieties are marked with a dot (•) and will give good satisfaction in colder sections of the country.

WINTER VARIETIES —Continued

Rhode Island Greening. Fruit large and handsome, smooth; dark green overspread with yellow. Flesh tender, rich, rather acid, but highly flavored and excellent. Has long been popular in the Eastern States as both a dessert apple and for cooking. Tree long lived, vigorous, spreading; a heavy, constant bearer. Season, November to March.

Snow (Fameuse). Medium, deep crimson, flesh snowy white, tender, melting and delicious; tree vigorous with dark wood; a fine dessert fruit; valuable for market, does well in the North. November to January.

Stayman's Winesap. Medium to large, roundish oblong; bright red, occasionally streaked; flesh yellow, crisp, juicy with a rich delicious flavor; tree very vigorous. December to May.

Steeles or Canada Red. A big red Winter apple from Canada. With ordinary care it keeps well through the Winter and Spring until May. A big, solid Apple of highest quality which commands high prices after all other Apples are gone; it is an annual bearer producing heavy crops of fruit year after year even while young.



WINTER VARIETIES -Continued

Tolman Sweet. Medium, pale whitish yellow; flesh white, fine grained; very hardy and productive. The best Winter sweet Apple for home and market. November to March.

Wagener. Medium, oblate, obscurely ribbed. Shaded and indistinctly striped with pale red, and a full, deep red in the sun, on warm yellow ground, often streaked with russet. Flesh yellowish, fine grained, tender, compact, mild, sub-acid, aromatic. Excellent. Ripens through Winter.

Winter Banana. October to April. Fruit large, smooth, golden yellow shaded bright red; flesh fine grained, slightly sub-acid and highly aromatic. An early and abundant bearer; tree very hardy.

Yellow Delicious. One of the finest yellow Winter Apples. Golden yellow with firm, juicy, crisp flesh. A good keeper.

CRAB APPLES

The hardy and improved varieties of Crab Apples, some of which are of recent introduction and promise great excellence, supply a much needed want in the more northern portions of the United States and Canada where little else in the line of fruit can be grown. And even in the more favored localities where other fruits are grown in abundance Crab Apples are every year becoming more esteemed and cultivated.

Hyslop. Red, not striped; fruit large, roundish ovate, produced in clusters; color dark rich red, covered with thick blue bloom; flesh inclined to yellow, sub-acid. Tree hardy and vigorous. November.

Transcendent. A beautiful variety of Siberian Crab. Red and yellow. August. Tree bad blighter.

DWARF APPLE TREES

Fruit on Dwarf Trees Larger than on Standards

The fruit produced by dwarf trees is the same color and quality as that produced by standard trees but may average larger in size. For those who enjoy working with plants, there is a source of much pleasure in dwarf fruit culture, watching the fruit take shape and ripen over the season. Be sure to plant more than one variety to insure pollination.

Budded on New Malling Rootstock

Now you can have several varieties growing in your yard because of the small space required; 15x15 is a recommended spacing.

This year we offer trees budded on Malling I rootstock only—trees at maturity reach a height of 10 to 15 feet

CORTLAND	RED MCINTOSH
EARLY MCINTOSH	RED DELICIOUS
	RED SPY



Windsor

Cherries

Cherries are one of the most dependable of fruits. They bear early and produce great crops each year. Every home owner, whether in city, village or country, can plant Cherries. Every housewife likes them for canning. They are most resistant to insects and diseases. Cherry trees can be used as ornamental trees as well as orchard trees.

SWEET TYPES

Bing. This grand, sweet Cherry originated in Oregon. We specialize on it and grow the tree for a "particular" trade. Flesh very solid. Flavor of the very highest quality. A fine shipper. It is perfectly hardy and very prolific in the Middle West.

Black Tartarian. Very large, color purplish black; flesh mild, sweet, jelly-like. Tree a vigorous grower and immense bearer. One of the most popular. Late June and early July.

Governor Wood. Large, rich, light yellow with red cheek; juicy and sweet. Late June.

La Detroit. A large, black Cherry. One of the newest sorts, introduced by Pontiac Nurseries. One of the best sweet Cherries for Michigan planting. A good shipper and a heavy yielder.

Napoleon. A beautiful Cherry of large size. Pale yellow with red cheek. Flesh firm, juicy, sweet. One of the best for market and canning. Late.

Schmidt. Heavily clustered fruits of largest size, a deep crimson-black. Flesh tender, juicy and well-flavored. July.

Windsor. A splendid, large, liver-colored Cherry that hangs a long time and rots but little. The flesh is remarkably firm and good. The tree is very hardy and fruitful. Exceedingly valuable for late market and home use. July.

Yellow Spanish. Large, pale yellow Cherry with red cheek; flesh firm, juicy and excellent; one of best light colored Cherries. Vigorous and productive. Late June.

SOUR TYPES**HARDY VARIETIES**

Early Richmond. Probably the most popular variety of the central states, where it is the hardest Cherry of its size. Exceedingly productive and very regular in bearing. The fruit is dark red, medium to large, and of a sprightly and characteristic flavor unsurpassed for pies, puddings, and other similar uses. June.

English Morello. An old and popular variety. Tree rather dwarf and slender. Fruit large, dark red, nearly black. Flesh tender, juicy, sprightly acid, rich. July.

Montmorency, Large. Tree very hardy and heavy bearer. Commences to fruit while young and is loaded annually with fine crops; fruit very large, fine flavor, shining red. Valuable everywhere. A week later than Early Richmond. Finest acid Cherry

Hale Haven Peach





South Haven

Admiral Dewey. A perfect freestone, of fine size, form and color, with delicious yellow flesh that is yet firm enough to ship well. The tree is a strong, hardy, symmetrical grower and produces well. The very best early yellow freestone. July.

Amber Gem. Clingstone variety, ideal for commercial purposes. Fruit is medium and beautifully colored. Tree vigorous and very productive. Season 10-14 days before Elberta. Yellow.

Champion. Early, large. Creamy-white, red cheek. August.

Early Elberta. Yellow freestone; very large, good quality. September 5-10. **Elberta.** The great market Peach of the Southwest. Usually perfectly hardy in the north and is believed by many growers to be the best all-around Peach. Color, lemon-yellow with blush on sunny side. Flesh pale yellow, tender and juicy. Freestone. Tree vigorous. A good shipping Peach. Midseason.

Golden Jubilee. New, unusually hardy. Early, yellow freestone. August. **Gold Drop.** Medium, golden-yellow, with red cheek in sun. Flesh yellow, juicy, rich and very good. Freestone. A valuable variety. Tree very hardy and productive. Ripens between Chill and Smock.

Hale Haven. This marvelous new Peach is a cross between the famous J. H. Hale and South Haven and was introduced by the Michigan State Experimental Station. Large, beautifully colored, yellow flesh. Freestone. Ripening about two weeks before Elberta. Thrifty grower, good shipper, extremely hardy, heavy bearer of fine flavor. This variety will make you big money and should be included in every planting.

J. H. Hale. Large, yellow, freestone of excellent quality. An improvement over Elberta. Wonderful color and delicious flavor, though not a heavy bearer. Mid-September.

Pontiac. Originated from a seed planted by Mr. W. P. Livingston, of Detroit, Michigan, of whom we secured the original tree. A perfect freestone, large, yellow with red cheek; follows Early Crawford in ripening. Notwithstanding the severe and changeable Winters of Detroit, the tree has borne heavy crops for years.

Peaches

Peach trees are easily cultivated and their freedom from disease, the short time they take to come into bearing, and the immense demand for the fruit, makes them extremely profitable. Peaches are borne on wood of the previous season's growth, and this makes it absolutely essential to somewhat shear back the bearing trees each Spring. Remove dead branches promptly also and let in light and air. Keep the tree in good shape and you will have splendid returns. To secure vigorous and fruitful trees, the ground must be well drained, kept clean and mellow, and the trees in thrifty growth. They cannot endure "sod mulch."

Red Haven. A new introduction that merits a position in every orchard. Fruit brilliant red, freestone, medium size, slightly elongated shape, skin smooth and tough. Flesh yellow, firm and fine textured. Sweet, of excellent quality. Matures about 30 days before Elberta.

Rochester. One of the best early yellow freestone Peaches. A fine orchard variety rapidly coming into wide use. A Crawford strain preceding Early Crawford several days. Large with mottled red blush. Flesh yellow, stained with red at pit. Very good quality.

Smith's Seedlings. Smith's Seedling No. 1 (early); Smith's Seedling No. 2 (midseason); Smith's Seedling No. 3 (late). The fruit buds are encased in scales so thick and tough that they resist several degrees of cold more than other sorts. The flesh is so firm that they can be transported long distances without injury, enabling the grower to reach any market desired. They carry as well as Apples. The fruit possesses an intense, peachy flavor which fills the demand of the high-class trade in the big cities, thus commanding the highest prices. They are the money makers. Smith's Seedling No. 1 comes in one week before Early Crawford. Smith's Seedling No. 2 ripens between the two Crawfords, and Smith's Seedling No. 3 at the time of the late Crawford and overlapping it a few days. They come when the demand for Peaches is greatest, both for dessert and canning. These Peaches are very large and showy. The color is a rich, bloom yellow with red blush on the sunny side. The pit is small, thus giving increased thickness of flesh and separates freely. Perfect freestone.

South Haven. This variety is the hardiest of all commercial Peaches and extra fine for canning and table use. The fruit is large, round and uniform size, flesh is yellow and the skin a deep yellow with red cheek. It is a freestone and ripens from two to three weeks before Elberta. It is a good variety to plant with others to help pollination.

Sun Glow. Valuable sort. Color deserving of its name.

Yellow St. John. A superfine early yellow freestone, nearly as large as Crawford, as finely colored and of even better flavor. Its round, showy fruits always attract attention and sell well. A fine dessert Peach. Tree bears while still small, and abundantly afterward. August.

QUINCES

Quinces are much sought for canning and there never seems to be enough. When put up in the proportion of one quart of Quinces to four quarts of other fruit, it imparts a delicious flavor. It will grow in any moist garden soil which should be kept mellow by mulch and well enriched. If it attempts to bear too freely, the fruit should be thinned.

Champion. Very large, handsome, greenish-yellow fruit of delicate flavor. Flesh cooks as tender as an Apple, without hard spots. One of the most valuable and a beautiful tree that bears abundantly.

Orange. Large and roundish; color yellow with pinkish shades; excellent quality. Tree a strong grower with dark foliage. Bears early.

APRICOTS

This fruit ripens after Cherries and just before Plums and Peaches. The tree is as hardy as the Peach and requires about the same cultivation. It ships well and commands a good price in the markets and for drying and canning it has no superior. The Russian varieties are the most hardy, earliest and productive. They must be held back from early blossoming for mulching or shade as Spring frost is apt to destroy the flowers before they can set.

Early Golden. Small roundish-oval. Pale orange with smooth skin; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet and of best quality; freestone. Hardy, productive.

Moorpark. One of the largest. Color, orange yellow with numerous dots. Flesh yellow, sweet, juicy and rich. Tree somewhat tender and inclined to ripen unevenly. August.

MULBERRY

The Mulberry tree is valued as an ornamental shade, though not near the home or street, as the falling fruit is messy and attracts insects. However the fruit is popular in some sections. If possible it should be planted in sandy loam. It requires little care and is of easy culture. The fruit is sprightly and refreshing and a valuable addition to any fruit garden.

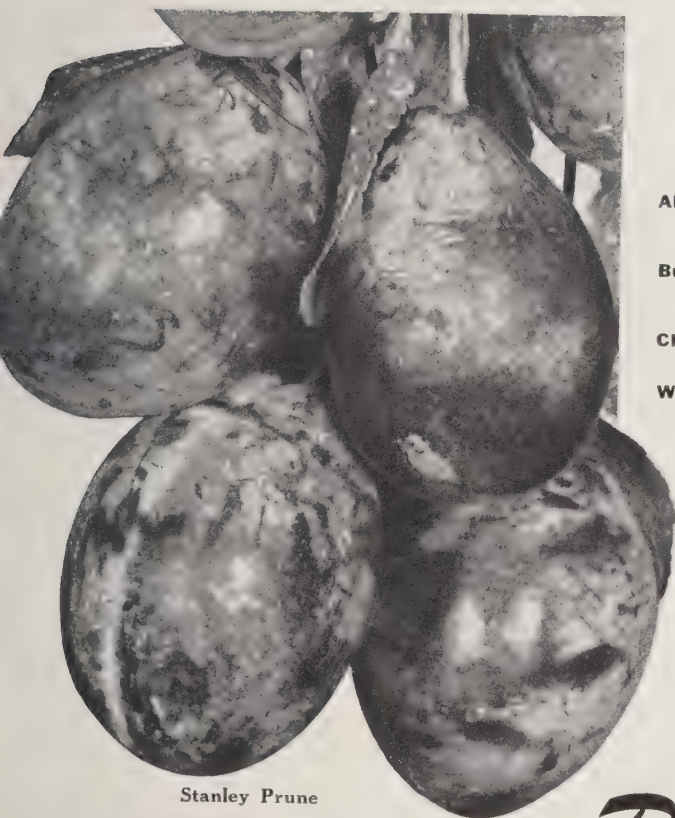
Downing. Beautiful tree called everbearing because it bears an abundant supply of sweet, refreshing fruit for several weeks. Berries are about 1½ in. long. Color, blue-black.

New American. Equal to Downing in all respects and a much hardier tree. A vigorous grower and very productive. Ripe from middle of June until September. Color, black.

Russian. A hardy, rapid growing timber tree of great value especially in the West. Foliage very abundant, desirable for silk-worm culture. Fruit good size, produced in large quantities. Introduced into this country by the Mennonites.



Moorpark Apricot



Stanley Prune

Plums

ORIENTAL PLUMS

- Abundance.** Medium size, rich, bright cherry red with distinct bloom and highly perfumed. Flesh yellow, juicy, tender and excellent quality. Tree is a very rapid grower bearing when quite young. Yield abundantly. Vigorous and hardy. One of the earliest.
- Burbank.** Medium to large. Orange-yellow, dotted and marbled with red. Flesh meaty, yellow, sweet and good. Valuable for canning and a good market Plum. Hardest and most prolific of the Japanese varieties. Late June.
- Chief Pontiac.** A new Plum introduced by Pontiac Nurseries. Large and juicy, with deep red cheek. Highly recommended for Northern planting.
- Wickson.** Large, heart-shaped, deep maroon-red fruit. Flesh very firm, yellow, sub-acid, rich and good. A good shipping Plum. Tree upright but in some localities a shy bearer. Not always hardy.

EUROPEAN PLUMS

- Bradshaw.** Very large, dark violet-red. Flesh yellowish-green, juicy and pleasant. Tree productive, an erect, vigorous grower. August.
- German Prune.** Fruit long, oval, small to medium; color blue; flesh greenish, slightly yellow; stone small, oval, pointed, very free. Quality fair to good.
- Lombard.** Fruit oval, medium to large; color reddish violet with blue bloom; flesh yellow, firm, of fair quality; stone cling.
- Monarch.** A large, dark purple freestone of delicious quality. Tree strong, upright and productive. Does not crack with rain. Season, late September.
- Reine Claude (Green Gage).** Small, yellowish-green when mature. Flesh, pale green, melting, luscious and of the best quality. Considered the standard of excellence. Tree a moderate grower. Mid-August.

Pontiac's Plums have kept pace with the remarkable developments that have marked the production of new Plums in recent years. We can now say, conservatively, that we now offer to our patrons Plums that are at least the equivalent of any of the California varieties. Frankly, many of them are superior. Plums are easily raised. Many varieties bear while very young, often the next year after planting. The fruit naturally finds a ready market as well as the usual home uses. Plum trees should be planted in groups of several varieties for the best results and they should be sprayed at least twice a season. The following varieties have been selected with care and are recommended with the assurance that they will give thorough satisfaction.

- Stanley.** Prune type, being a cross between Agen and Grand Duke. Fruit large, dark blue with thick bloom. Flesh tender, sweet and juicy, of greenish-yellow color. Freestone. September 12.
- Shropshire.** Flesh amber colored, juicy and spicy. One of the best for preserving. Damson type. Tree, hardy, vigorous and an abundant bearer. Late season.
- Yellow Egg.** Fruit in shape like a goose egg; color creamy yellow when ripe; flesh yellow; quality fair. Season medium



Clapp's Favorite

Bartlett

Pears

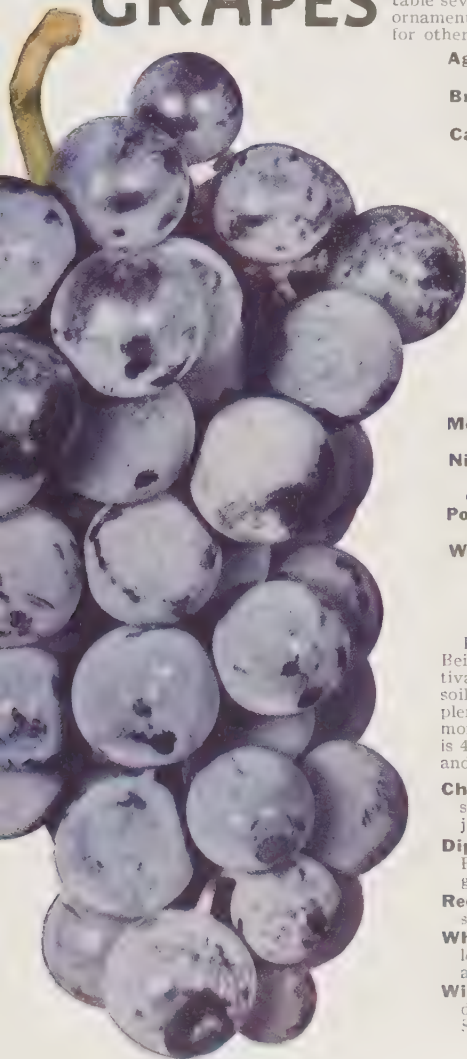
They succeed best in a well drained clay soil. The list selected is reduced to such as have been tested and proved valuable. We recommend the Duchess as a **dwarf variety**.

- Bartlett.** Large, buttery and melting with very rich flavor. A vigorous and erect grower; bears young and abundantly. September.
- Beurre Clairgeau.** Very large yellow and red; flesh yellowish. Keeps solid a long time after gathering. Free grower and abundant bearer.
- Bosc.** Large, russet-yellow. Flesh half melting, highly flavored and delicious; tree a moderate grower rather erect and bears well. Season, September and October.
- Clapp's Favorite.** Very large; color yellowish green to full yellow when ripe; marbled with dull red in the sun; melting and rich; should be gathered early; tree vigorous. August and September.
- Duchesse d'Angouleme.** Generally planted as a dwarf and is more valuable when so planted; very productive; fruit very large and somewhat irregular; color dull greenish yellow; of good flavor and very juicy. September to October.

- Flemish Beauty.** Large, beautiful, melting, sweet. Very hardy and fruitful. September and October.
- Kieffer.** The tree has large, dark green, glossy leaves and is of itself very ornamental. It is an early and very prolific bearer. The fruit is of good quality when thoroughly ripe. Valuable for table and market. October and December.
- Oakland.** New variety introduced by Pontiac Nurseries. Extremely hardy. Flesh firm and of the best quality; fine for eating or canning.
- Souvenir Du Congres.** Very large, rich and juicy, sugary and vinous. A fine dessert variety. Very prolific; Season, August and September.
- Worden-Seckel.** A seedling of the Seckel. Color golden-yellow with bright crimson cheek. Flesh white, juicy, buttery, fine grained and melting. tree very hardy and upright, vigorous grower.

Pontiac Small Fruits

GRAPES



Let Pontiac's Juicy Grapes tempt every home gardener because they require surprisingly little cultivation and the abundant returns are ever welcome. A proper selection will result in Grapes on the family table several months of the year. They can be trained over fences, trellises, or doorways and thus be ornamental as well as edible. Grown for market, they can be planted on hillsides that are not suited for other crops. In all cases, however, they should have a free exposure of sun and air.

Agawam. Dark red. Bunch large, compact, shouldered. Berry large. Flesh tender, juicy, vinous and good quality. Later than Concord.

Brighton (Red). Bunch medium to large; quite compact; flesh rich, sweet and best quality; color dark crimson of brownish red; vine vigorous and hardy.

Caco. Widely heralded as the very best red Grape known. The vines are strong and vigorous, as yet untouched by diseases of any kind. The fruit is very large and handsome, complete bunches; in color a rich wine-red over amber. Exceptionally early bearing, usually showing several good sized bunches the second year. Its flavor is luscious, sweet, delightful, distinctive.

Campbell's Early (Black). Very strong, vigorous, hardy vine with thick, healthy, mildew-resisting foliage and self-fertilizing blossoms, always sets its fruit well; bears abundantly.

Catawba. One of the longest keeping Grapes; bunch and berries are good size, red in color.

Concord (Black). Too well known to need description, is considered by many to be the best all-around Grape grown; extremely hardy, vigorous, productive; bunches large, compact.

Delaware (Red). One of the best red Grapes; bunch small and compact; berry small, round, beautiful light red; flesh rich, sweet, delicious; best quality; good market Grape.

Fredonia. A new introduction that gives promise of being the earliest good black Grape. It ripens its fruit two weeks earlier than Worden. The vine is vigorous, hardy and productive. The bunches of fruit are medium in size, cylindrical and compact, the berries are large, round and persistent, the skin is thick and strong, the flesh is juicy, solid but tender, and the quality very good. Fredonia stands alone as an early black Grape.

Moore's Early (Black). Bunch large, very round with a heavy blue bloom; quality considered better than Concord; hardy, prolific; a good market berry; ripens about 2 weeks before Concord.

Niagara. The vine is a strong grower, healthy and prolific; bunches large, uniform and compact; berry large, skin greenish white, slightly ambered in the sun; quality good. Ripens with Concord. Skin tough, making it a good shipper and market Grape.

Portland (White). Ripens earlier than any known Grape; berries are very large and have a beautiful yellowish color. Quality is excellent. Vines are extremely hardy and productive.

Worden (Black). Said to be a seedling of Concord and is a slight improvement on that variety; ripens a few days earlier; bunch large and compact.

CURRENTS

The Currant is one of the most valued of the small fruits. Being very hardy they do not winterkill and are easy to cultivate, requiring little care. They can be grown in any garden soil, and they like a little shade. Give good cultivation and plenty of manure. Thin out in the center and do not have more than 4 or 5 bearing canes at a time. After the bush is 4 or 5 years old, remove one of the old canes each year and leave one of the strongest new sprouts.

Cherry. Bush vigorous, stocky and compact; cluster rather short, fruit medium large; color bright red; very thin skin, juicy and fine flavor; one of the most productive.

Diploma. New variety that is proving very satisfactory. Fruit large or larger than Perfection; plant is a splendid grower, produces good crop of large, red, good quality fruit.

Red Lake. Berries large; bush strong and vigorous. Late season variety of high quality.

White Grape. Bush vigorous, somewhat spreading, clusters long; berries large; of very attractive color, mild flavor and good quality; a good table variety.

Wilder. Remarkable variety; one of best grown; very productive; bunches and berries large, splendid quality. Should be planted for home and commercial purposes.

GOOSEBERRIES

The Gooseberry, like the Currant is a favorite in the northern fruit garden. Gooseberries are grown with but very little care. All they require is some attention to fertilizing and cultivation with an occasional spraying.

Downing. Large and handsome, pale green berry; of splendid quality for dessert or cooking. Bush vigorous and exceedingly productive. An excellent sort for family use and most profitable for market.

Houghton. Medium size, pale red, sweet and juicy. A vigorous grower, abundant bearer and free from mildew.

Red Jacket (Josselyn). Bush is very hardy, clean healthy foliage entirely free from mildew. Fruit large, smooth, red and of first class flavor and quality.



Boysenberry

Boysenberry

THE NEW MONEY-MAKER

Known to bear nearly 6 tons per acre. Berries get to be 1½ to 2 inches long, 1 inch thick; sweet with few seeds

The amazing new berry, a cross of the Blackberry, Raspberry and Loganberry, and is far more vigorous than any of its parents. It is immense in size and when you taste it you will agree that in flavor it stands supreme. The fruit when fully ripened will literally melt in your mouth. A distinctly different, very pleasant flavor, no core and very few seeds, make it a most delicious berry for eating fresh, for pies or for canning. For easy picking plants should be trained on a fence or wires. Plants are strong, vigorous and quite hardy; however, we advise covering with straw or hay in Winter in cold climates to avoid Winter injury.

New Thornless

BOYSENBERRY

Canes smooth as velvet. Ripens 10 days to 2 weeks earlier than the common Boysenberry. The Thornless strain has retained all the good characteristics of its parent, including its rugged, thrifty growth. It's a pleasure to pick these large berries without a chance of scratching your hands.



RASPBERRIES

The kind of small fruits, a fruit that should be planted by almost everyone, essential in the small lot and decidedly profitable for the commercial grower. Delicious when eaten raw and a favorite for canning and preserves. Raspberries should be planted in rows 5 to 6 feet apart and about 4 feet apart in the row; a good loam soil is generally the best soil in which to plant them. Ground should be kept well cultivated, free from weeds. Most of suckers should be kept cut out, old canes should be removed immediately after bearing season.

Chief. Originated at Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm. Plant is extremely vigorous, productive; foliage is heavy, very resistant to mildew disease. A week earlier than Latham. Berries medium in size but a little smaller than Latham; are rich in quality, of an attractive red color, and are exceptionally firm, making it a promising shipping berry.

Cumberland (Black). "The Business Blackcap." It is of wonderful productiveness, producing regularly and uniformly very large crops. In size the fruit is simple enormous; far surpassing any other variety.

Cuthbert (Red). A strong grower and very productive; large, bright red, fruit firm, of good quality. Season medium to late; a good one for market or home use.

Indian Summer. New, everbearing red Raspberry. Large, conical berries; superior in size and quality.

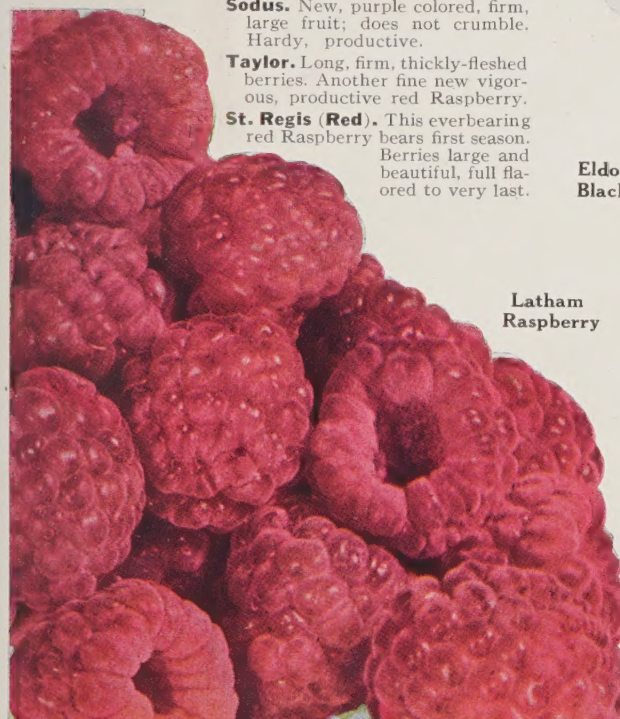
Latham. Color rich dark red, juicy and has a flavor of highest quality; starts bearing about midseason and ripens over a long period. Very heavy bearer; best commercial variety. Stock which we offer originally came from the originator so we can supply our customers with the genuine Latham. *The Raspberry that has no equal for the North.*

Sodus. New, purple colored, firm, large fruit; does not crumble. Hardy, productive.

Taylor. Long, firm, thickly-fleshed berries. Another fine new vigorous, productive red Raspberry.

St. Regis (Red). This everbearing red Raspberry bears first season. Berries large and beautiful, full flavored to very last.

Latham
Raspberry



BLACKBERRIES

The Blackberry is a native fruit in all the northern states. The following cultivated varieties are recommended.

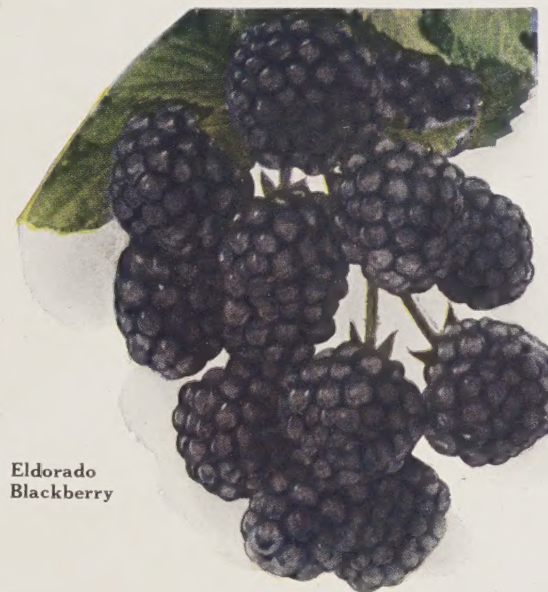
Blowers. Fruit large, strong productive grower; promising new variety.

Early Harvest. Berry medium size, good quality, very prolific, firm, attractive in appearance. A good market sort. One of the earliest.

Eldorado. Berries are large, coal black, flavor sweet and melting and have no hard core; very firm, therefore an excellent market variety.

DEWBERRIES

Lucretia Dewberry. A variety of the low-bush or running Blackberry; ripening before black Raspberries are gone. Fruit large, jet black and very showy.



Eldorado
Blackberry

RHUBARB

Valuable early Spring vegetable, use of which is universal. **Linnaeus.** One of the oldest and best known varieties; vigorous and productive.

Victoria. Very large, beautiful color; quality good. Valuable for market. Early.

McDonald. All red. High quality, pleasant acid flavor but sweet. Unsurpassed for commercial purposes.

TENDER ASPARAGUS

Conover's Colossal. Old standard sort; first-class quality. Tender, highly flavored; valuable in market and garden.

Washington. A rust-resistant pedigreed Asparagus. As a standard variety for the production of fancy Asparagus for the home or market, it stands ahead of all others in size, vigor, tenderness, quality and rust-resistance.



Gemzata

STRAWBERRIES

Blakemore (Per.). The berries are much firmer than Premier, and ripen a week earlier. This makes it a very fine early market berry. The berries are bright shiny red, firm and well flavored. The plants make plenty of runners, so you are sure of getting a good fruiting bed.

Dorsett. A new bisexual variety, producing loads of huge, brilliant red berries of wonderful flavor. The yield is tremendous, the fruit is firm and it is recommended for both home and market use.

Fairfax. Another new bisexual variety, early like Dorsett, producing very large and firm red berries of rich, sweet flavor. One of the finest eating berries.

Premier (Per.). A prize winner and money maker. A strong-growing, early variety adapted to all soils and climates.

Senator Dunlap (Per.). A variety of great merit, and much admired. Fruit of large size, regular and attractive in form, deep red in color, firm and excellent in quality. Season early and continues in bearing nearly a month.

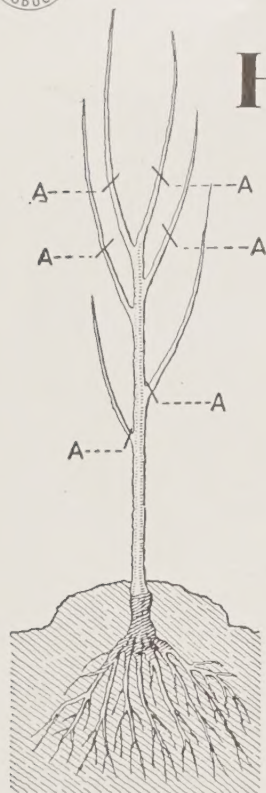
FALL OR EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES

Gem. The mighty new everbearing (bisexual) developed in Michigan that ranks above all other everbearing varieties. Plants are healthy, hardy, drought-resistant and start fruiting three months after plants are set. Berries are firm and solid, beautiful color and shape and retain their bright color long after picking. Excellent flavor.

Mastodon. The berries are uniform and large to the end of the season, instead of running small. Yields of fruit increase from July to October. They bear large crops in the Summer and Fall after planting and also the following Spring. Berries are firm and stand handling. Runners make good fruiting row. The blossoms are perfect and bear when planted alone.

Gemzata. This is the best everbearer. A cross between Wayzata and Gem. One of the best of the newer varieties. Large, juicy fruit, both Spring and Fall.

HOW TO PLANT AND PRUNE



Planting and Pruning Fruit Trees


GROUP TALL GROWING SHRUBS AT ENTRANCES AND CORNERS
DWARF VARIETIES IN FRONT AND UNDER WINDOWS

PRUNING—Part of the top of the bush or tree must be pruned at time of planting so as to reduce the amount of top the roots have to supply with water while they are getting established. See illustrations.

WATERING—Surface sprinkling does very little good. Take nozzle off hose and let water run around plant until ground is thoroughly soaked for a depth of 12 to 18 inches. Never let ground dry out.

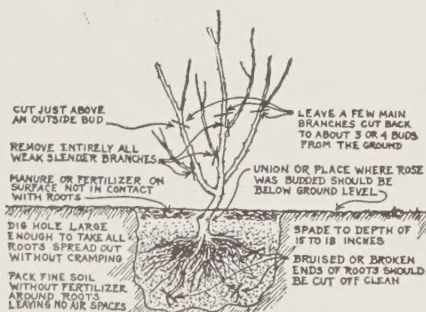
NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS ON AN ACRE

2 feet each way.....	10,890	8 feet each way.....	680	20 feet each way.....	110
3 feet each way.....	4,840	10 feet each way.....	430	25 feet each way.....	70
4 feet each way.....	2,723	12 feet each way.....	302	30 feet each way.....	48
5 feet each way.....	1,742	15 feet each way.....	194	33 feet each way.....	40
6 feet each way.....	1,210	18 feet each way.....	135	40 feet each way.....	28

Rule—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill; which, divided into the number of feet in an acre (43,560), will give the number of trees.

SUITABLE DISTANCES FOR PLANTING IN MICHIGAN

Apples, Standard.....	20 to 30 feet
Pears, Standard.....	16 to 20 feet
Pears, Dwarf.....	12 to 15 feet
Cherries.....	16 to 20 feet
Plums.....	16 to 18 feet
Peaches and Apricots.....	16 to 18 feet
Currants and Gooseberries... 4 to 6 feet	
Grapes.....	8 to 10 feet
Raspberries and Blackberries. 4 to 6 feet	
Strawberries.....	1½ by 3 to 3½ feet

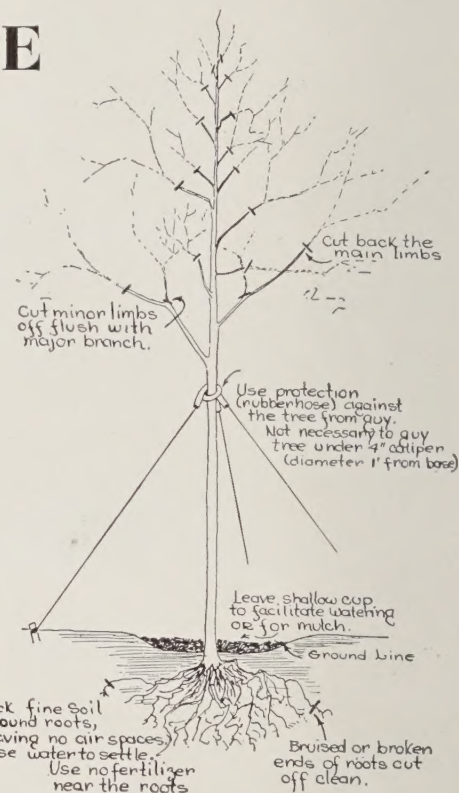


Planting and Pruning Roses

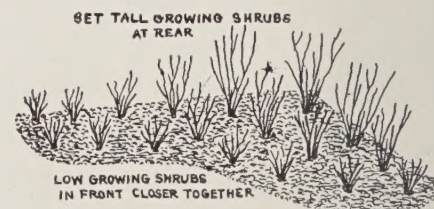
Proper planting, pruning, and watering are essential to the success of nursery stock. The ground should be plowed or spaded deeply. Holes should be large enough so the roots can be spread out without crowding. Lots of water should be used. Roots should be pruned so there are plenty of fresh ends to come in contact with the soil. Soil should be packed firmly around roots so there are no air spaces and so roots are in tight contact with the soil.

MULCH—A mulch of hay, leaves, grass clippings, etc. around the base of the plant is very beneficial and helps to conserve moisture.

FERTILIZER—Should be placed on top of the ground and worked in with a hoe. Never put fresh manure in the hole, for if it comes in contact with the roots it will burn and kill them.



How to Plant Shrubs



How to Plant Shrubs

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